The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY MARCH 29, 1900 XXXIX—NO 2

Fainting Spells

Always indicate a weak heart. They usually follow palpitation or fluttering, shortness of breath, irregular or intermittent pulse. When the heart muscles are overworked or exhausted theye relax, the flow of blood to the brain is interrupted, and unconsciousness follows. Should relaxation continue completely for two or three minutes, sudden death is the result. The surest and best remedy for overworked and debilitated hearts is

DR. MILES'

Heart Cure.

"My heart trouble began several years ago with palpitation, shortness of breath and smothering. Then I began to have fainting spells and would fall over on the street or wherever I happened to be. I was unable to attend to my business and dare not venture away from home. The doctors failed to help me, and seeing an advertisement of Dr. Miles' Heart Cure I bought a bottle. The first few doses stopped the fainting spells and in a few weeks my heart was working all right." ESEK COWN, Middleburg, N. Y.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold at all druggists on a positive guarantee. Write for free advice to

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio, J. H. Hunt, President, H. L. McLain, Cashier.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN dealer in Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No, 5 South Erie street.

Tourist Tickets to Florida and Winter Resorts in the South.

Ticket agents of the Pennsylvania Lines will answer inquiries about low fares to Florida and winter resorts in the South. Full information concerning tourists' tickets, time of tables, etc., will be furnished free. Persons contemplating a Southern trip may secure valuable information on the subject by merely inquiring of the nearest representative of the Pennsylvania Lines, or by addressing C. L. Kimball, assistant general passenger agent, Cleveland, O. Say where and when you wish to go, how many will be in the party, starting point, etc., and you will be promptly posted. The inquiry will not cost much effort—it will save considerable bother in arranging details, as they will be looked after gratis.

Slusser's Vegetable Pills rouse the liver to healthy action, give tone to the stomach and invigorate the kidneys. At druggists.

For Sale.

Farm of 27½ acres with seven roomed house, cistern and well water, good barn and all necessary out-buildings in good repair; soil in good state of cultivation, fruits and berries of all kinds ready for berrying this year, one-half mile east of state hospital. A bargain if sold soon. Inquire of P. F. Shriber, Massillon, O.

Don't be Deceived

Buy only Slusser's Sick and Nervous Headache Tablets. The only sure cure. 10c and 25c at all druggists.

A Thousand Tongues

Could not express the rapture of Annie E. Springer, of 1125 Howard street, Philadelphia, Pa., when she found that Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption had completely cured her of a hacking cough that for many years had made life a burden. All other remedies and doctors could give her no help, but she says of this Royal Cure: "It soon removed the pain in my chest and I can now sleep soundly, something I can scarcely remember doing before. I feel like sounding its praises throughout the universe." So will everyone who tries Dr. King's New Discovery for any trouble of the throat, chest or lungs. Price 50c and $1.00. Trial bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store; every bottle guaranteed.

Editor's Awful Plight.

F. M. Higgins, editor, Seneca, Ill., was afflicted for years with piles that no doctor or remedy helped until he tried Bucklen's Arnica Salve. He writes two boxes wholly cured him. It's the surest pile cure on earth and the best salve in the world. Cure guaranteed. Only 25 cents. Sold by Z T. Baltzly, druggists.

That Throbbing Headache.

Would quickly leave you if you used Dr. King's New Life pills. Thousands of sufferers have proved their matchless merit for sick and nervous headaches. They make pure blood and strong nerves and build up your health. Easy to take. Try them. Only 25 cents. Money back if not cured. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist.

TO FIGHT AMERICANS.

One Reason Filipinos Secured Arms From Dewey.

AMERICANS WHO WROTE TO REBELS

J. V. Martin, of St. Louis, and One Dansinger, of Cincinnati, Sent Communications to Filipinos—United States Prisoners Brutally Treated by Natives.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The president sent to the senate additional documents concerning the Philippine insurgents, consisting of papers captured by American troops; information concerning the Philippine committee in Hongkong; relating to the treatment of prisoners, etc. The record for the committee's meeting of April 5, 1898, said that Aguinaldo asked for the advice of the committee as to whether he should accompany the admiral. The advice was generally favorable to his going, but Aguinaldo insisted that it was dangerous to go the Philippines without a previous written agreement with the admiral. It was replied by members of the committee that "it is thoroughly agreed upon with the admiral that he is to give the president all the arms which he needs, since the former is convinced that the fleet can do nothing in the Philippines if it is not used in connection with the insurgents in carrying out their plan of war against the Spanish government."

They expressed the opinion that owing to Admiral Dewey's "degree of culture" he would not require the signing of any documents, but insisted that if he should so insist Aguinaldo could decline. In this connection the following extract is significant:

"There will be no better opportunity than the present for the expeditionary forces to land on those islands and arm themselves at the expense of the Americans and assure the attainment of our legitimate aspirations against those very people. The Filipino people, being unprovided with arms, will be the victims of the demands and exactions of the United States, but provided with arms will be able to oppose themselves to them and struggle for their independence."

Agoncillo urged that Aguinaldo once in the Philippines could arouse the masses against the Americans. He thought, however, that it was probable that the United States would grant independence to the Filipinos. It was unanimously voted Aguinaldo should go.

Among the documents is also a letter dated May 1 last, signed by Quartermaster Sonnichsen, then in captivity among the Filipinos. He said: "Up to Lieutenant Gilmore's arrival we had been treated in a most barbaric manner, starved, beaten and bound. We have been living on 5 cents a day, and most of us are nearly naked. The Spaniards have been treated even worse than we, being tortured in the stocks and starved."

The third section of the material forwarded relates to letters which are sent to the Philippines and were regarded as encouraging to the insurgents. One of these is from J. V. Martin, of St. Louis, who asks for an article on the Filipino situation which will strengthen the cause of anti-expansion in the elections in the United States. There is also a letter dated at Cincinnati, signed Dansinger, which purports to give the proceedings of the Ohio Single Tax League in derogation of the war upon the insurgents. Mr. Dansinger also expresses his strong opposition to such a war.

HOW HAY SECURED OPEN DOOR IN CHINA.

Correspondence Between State Department and the Powers Communicated to Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The correspondence between the department of state and European governments in regard to the "open door" in China was sent to the house committee on foreign affairs, in response to a resolution introduced in the house by Representative Cummings, of New York.

The correspondence began Sept. 6 last, when copies of instructions to the foreign ambassadors at London, Berlin and St. Petersburg were submitted confidentially to Mr. Vignaud by Secretary Hay.

Premier Delcasse writes Ambassador Porter, at Paris, Dec. 16: "The republic, with the quite natural reservation that all the powers interested give an assurance of their willingness to act likewise, is ready to apply in the territories which are leased to it, equal treatment to the citizens and subjects of all nations, especially in the matter of customs duties and navigation dues as well as transportation tariffs on railways."

Charge d'Affaires Jackson, at Berlin, informed the state department that if other cabinets adhered to the proposal of the United States, Germany would gladly join.

In his reply to Ambassador Choate, Lord Salisbury says: "Her majesty's government will be prepared to make a declaration in the sense desired by your government, provided that a similar declaration is made by other powers concerned."

Marquis Viconti Venosta, minister of foreign affairs of Italy, in his reply to Ambassador Draper, says: "I take pleasure in saying that the government of the king willingly adheres to the proposals set forth."

The reply of Viscount Aoki Suizo, Japanese foreign minister, states: "The imperial government will have no hesitation to give their assent to so just and fair a proposal of the United States, provided that all the other powers concerned shall accept the same."

Count Mouravieff, Russion foreign minister, replied: "In so far as the territory leased by China to Russia is concerned the imperial government has already demonstrated its firm intention to follow the policy of 'the open door.' It is to be understood, however, that this assurance of the imperial government is given upon condition that a similar declaration shall be made by other powers having interests in China."

Under date of March 20 Secretary Hay notified the ambassadors at London, Paris, Berlin, St. Petersburg and Rome and the minister at Tokio by circular letter that the various powers having leased territories or so-called "spheres of interest" in the Chinese empire, having taken favorable action, to inform the governments to which they were accredited that the United States considers the assent given to the proposals as final and definite. The letter concludes by expressing the sincere gratification of the president at the successful termination of the negotiations which will be a source of vast benefit to the whole commercial world.

Our conditions, which have brought affirmative replies from Great Britain, Germany, Russia, France, Italy and Japan, were as follows:

First—That each, within its sphere of influence or leased territory in China, should pledge itself not in any way to interfere with any treaty port or vested right within the sphere or territory under lease.

Second—That in all ports within the spheres of influence, except free ports, all merchandise landed or shipped, irrespective of nationality, shall pay the Chinese treaty tariff for the time being, and the duties shall be paid to the Chinese government.

Third—That the ports in the sphere of influence of the government controlling that sphere will levy no greater harbor dues on vessels of any nationality than are levied on vessels of its own nationality, and that on railroads built, controlled or operated within these spheres the citizens of other nationalities shall pay no higher charges for transportation of merchandise than are paid by the citizens of the powers controlling such spheres.

PORTO RICAN BILL DEBATED.

Little Progress Made With the Measure in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Little progress was made by the senate with the Porto Rican tariff and government bill. It was under discussion for nearly three hours, but the greater part of the time was consumed in the consideration of a free coinage amendment, offered by Mr. Morgan. The amendment is still pending.

The Alaskan civil code bill was considered during the morning hour. An amendment offered by Mr. Carter setting aside permits hitherto granted by the secretary of war for the mining of gold under the sea on the Alaskan coast precipitated a lively debate.

HOT ATTACK ON LENTZ.

Marsh Excoriated Him In House and Said He Was Responsible For His Language Anywhere.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—There was some lively debate in the house during the consideration of the army appropriation bill. Little of it was pertinent to the measure. It covered a wide range of topics, Porto Rican tariff, the Boer war, and the Philippines. The charge that the Porto Rican tariff bill was the result of a deal for raising a Republican campaign fund was again referred to by Mr. Pierce (Tenn.), but Mr. Hull declared that the anonymous author of the charge would never dare to avow himself and be branded as a falsifier. Mr. Sulzer (N. Y.) made an appeal for the extension of official sympathy for the Boers in their struggle for independence, and Mr. Lentz (O.) delivered a scathing denunciation of militarism and the war in the Philippines.

His attack aroused the resentment and indignation of Mr. Marsh (Ill.), who, in a bitter excoriation of the Ohio member, declared that the latter's speech was a disgrace to the American congress. He declared that he was responsible for what he had said both on and off the floor of the house. His heated language did not draw a rejoinder from Mr. Lentz.

NO HERESY TRIAL FOR REV. DR. HILLIS.

Willing to Quit Presbytery—Reiterates Non-Belief In Doctrine of Forordination.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Professors in McCormick theological seminary, at Chicago, among them Drs. Herrick Johnson, D. C. Marquis and Willis G. Craig, having intimated that the views of the future state of unbelievers expressed by the Rev. Dr. Hillis, in his sermon in Plymouth church, Brooklyn, last Sunday, are not consistent with the Presbyterian creed, and that therefore it is the duty of the presbytery of Chicago, of which Dr. Hillis is a member, to prefer charges of heresy against him. Dr. Hillis gave out a public statement to the press.

Dr. Hillis said that his views had been well known to the theological seminary authorities and to the presbytery of Chicago ever since he assumed the pastorate at Evanston, from which he was called to the Central Independent church in Chicago, upon the death of its first pastor, Professor David Swing. He offered to quit the presbytery then, and he is willing to do so now. He further said in part:

It is the penalty that every man who believes in toleration and charity must pay. He stands for non-resistance. He can not if he wished and would not if he could, try for heresy those who teach the doctrine of retribution and foreordination of certain men to everlasting death. Nor can he resist when others attack him for choosing the gospel of love and interpreting the divine government as parental or penalties as medicinal and rejecting that passage in the creed ending with these words:

"By the decree of God some men and angels are fore-ordained to everlasting death. And these are particularly and unchangeably designed and their number is so certain and definite that it can not be either increased or diminished."

I know not how others may feel, but having conceded liberty to my old instructors to teach that, I do not propose to lose my own liberty in denying it.

Victims of Premature Explosion.

NEW YORK, March 28.—By the premature explosion of a blast of dynamite in Allen & Russel's quarry near Waterloo, N. J., George Lord, the foreman, was killed and Frederick Mooney and Emil Lozier, laborers, were so seriously hurt that it is possible both will die.

Governor Steunenberg's Testimony.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Governor Steunenberg, before the Coeur d'Alene investigating committee, said he had no consultations with the president as to continuing the troops in the Coeur d'Alene.

EVENTS BRIEFLY NARRATED

Smallpox case, Turtle Creek, Pa.

Liberia's two gunboats wrecked.

Neither Frick nor Carnegie on new Carnegie company board.

George McElfish, farmer, found murdered near Cumberland, Md.

Drunken James Hicks murdered brother-in-law, George McClung, Kenova, W. Va.

Mrs. Anna E. Werner, 76 years old, 1411 Washington avenue, Allegheny City, fatally burned.

The official count gives Taylor the renomination for congress from the East Liverpool, O., district.

MORE CONFESSIONS.

Culton and Youtsey Tell of Goebel Conspiracy.

POWERS HELD WITHOUT BAIL.

Judge Moore Said He Thought There Was Enough Evidence to Hold Him to the Grand Jury—Pardon of Governor Taylor Ignored.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 28.—W. H. Culton sent for Commonwealth Attorney Franklin, and it was reported at once that he was making a confession in regard to the Goebel assassination. The statements concerning the Culton confession are made by parties who have been working with the prosecution. One who talked with Culton's attorney said:

"Culton is making a clean breast of everything so far as he knows."

Culton, who waived examination and was held over to the circuit court, went to the Capitol hotel, where he was in conference with the attorneys for the prosecution for over two hours. He was accompanied by his brother-in-law, E. E. Hogg, who is also his attorney. His father was also present. It developed that the information gained was not at all sweeping in character, as it was at first reported. Culton's friends who are in his confidence stated that his statement was not in the nature of a confession, but they admit that he gave the prosecution such information as he had, and which had heretofore not come out.

While this was going on, Henry E. Youtsey, the auditor's clerk, who was arrested at noon and locked up in jail, charged with being an accessory, sent for Colonel Campbell, and the latter visited him at the jail and was closeted with him for some time. Youtsey, when he was arrested, told the officers that the prosecution had promised not to arrest him and he complained that that side had broken faith with him. It is claimed Youtsey told nothing the prosecution did not already know.

At the trial of Secretary Powers, the pardon issued to Powers by Governor Taylor was tendered by ex-Governor Brown as a bar to the prosecution and he asked that the defendant be dismissed. Colonel Campbell said the commonwealth denied Governor Taylor's right to issue a pardon at the time the pardon was granted. Governor Brown moved that the prisoner be dismissed upon the evidence. The motion was overruled.

Judge Moore said: "It is not my belief that Powers fired the shot which killed Governor Goebel, but from the evidence it is my opinion that he was connected with the conspiracy to kill him. I shall therefore order that he be held over without bail to the Franklin county grand jury that the case may be further investigated."

PRESIDENT WILL NOT INTERFERE.

He Resists Renewed Appeals to Recognize Taylor as Kentucky's Governor.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The cabinet discussed the situation in Kentucky. Senator Deboe and Representative Pugh saw the president and several members of the cabinet before the meeting.

It can be stated on high authority, that however much the president may sympathize with the Republicans in Kentucky, he realizes that the federal government cannot take any part in the controversy.

GEN. GROSVENOR RENOMINATED.

Resolutions Adopted Endorsed the President's Insular Policy.

ATHENS, O., March 28.—The Republican congressional convention met here and nominated Hon. C. H. Grosvenor for congress for the sixth time. William L. Stinson, of Ross county, was nominated for elector. Delegates were nominated to the national Republican convention. General Grosvenor made a strong speech favoring the renomination of McKinley.

Resolutions were adopted applauding the conduct of the Spanish war and endorsing the acts of the administration in regard to the Philippines and Porto Rico.

OVER MILLION FOR SOLDIERS.

Money Sent to Transport For Shipment to Philippines.

NEW YORK, March 28.—A shipment of $1,393,080 for the payment of soldiers in the Philippines left the sub-treasury here. There was $600,000 in gold coin, packed in wooden boxes, each containing $20,000, the same sum in bills, packed in three iron safes, and the remainder, consisting of minor coin, packed in cartridge boxes. The money was hauled down Broad street under a guard of 18 soldiers. The detachment was cheered by brokers repeatedly along the route. The two trucks containing the money were driven ta the United States transport Sumner, which will leave for Manila Thursday.

Partial Denial by Miss Gould.

NEW YORK, March 28.—The Washington dispatch stating that Miss Helen Gould was practically paying the expenses of nine or ten chaplains in the army in the Philippines was shown to her. She said the work referred to had been done not by her, but by the Young Men's Christian association, and that she had only helped a little in it.

Foraker Introduced Amendments.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Senator Foraker introduced the amendments to the Porto Rico governmental bill which were read to the Republican senatorial caucus and some of which were agreed to by it.

Exposition to Open April 14.

PARIS, March 28.—At a cabinet council, at which M. Loubet presided, it was decided to officially inaugurate the Paris exposition April 14.

BOERS AGGRESSIVE.

Moving to Cut British Line of Communication.

LONDON, March 28.—[By Associated Press]—The Boers are again conducting an offensive campaign, a force having crossed the Kimberley-Bloemfontein wagon road Monday, headed for Jacobsdal, with the intention of cutting the railway ten miles west. Commandant Olivier appears to have gotten his 5,000 men and twenty-five miles of wagons into rugged country, where he can make an easy rear guard defense. It is given out at Cape Town that Lord Robert's advance may be delayed for months. Although such statements should be received with reserve, it seems positive that he intends to go to Cape Town to meet Lady Roberts, who is to arrive from England.

GEN. JOUBERT DEAD.

He had Been in Poor Health for Some Time.

LOURENZO MARQUEZ, March 28.—[By Associated Press]—A dispatch has been received here from Pretoria, announcing the death of General Joubert, commander-in-chief of the Boer army. No details are obtainable, but it is known that his condition has been the cause of much anxiety among his friends for some time. His death at this time will prove a serious blow to the Boer cause.

LONDON, March 18.—[By Associated Press]—A dispatch from Pretoria says that General Joubert died at 11:30 last night. He had been suffering from a disease of the stomach.

COLLIERY BLOWN UP.

Largest Plant in South Africa Destroyed.

PRETORIA, March 28.—[By Associated Press]—The Dundee colliery, one of the largest in South Africa, has been blown up, wrecking all the valuable machinery, and rendering the mine useless for at least three months.

Generals Olivier, Groblain and Lemner are expected to reach Winburg soon, where they will join General Dewet, when plans for concentrating all available forces to oppose Roberts's advance will be made.

STARTLING EVIDENCE.

A Regular Stampede Expected at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, March 28.—[By Associated Press]—Henry Youtzey will probably be given an examination trial this week. It is admitted that he made no confession, and has no knowledge, more than is publicly known, about the assassination. There are rumors of a stampede of startling evidence shortly.

AGAINST THE SKUNK LAW.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:

In a recent number of your paper mention was made of the passage of the so-called "Skunk Law," referring to the law lately passed, imposing a heavy fine for the killing of skunks. One of the worst features of this law is that it is claimed that the farmers wanted this law passed, claiming that their reason was that the skunk hunted and killed the grub-worm, and the grub-worm killed the corn. I am living on the same farm that I was born on, have raised corn every year since I was old enough to farm and I have never seen grub-worms on top of the ground only when the plow turned them up, then they would hurry back before some hungry crow or black bird would catch them. Possibly if Mr. Skunk was taking a stroll across a cornfield some night and by chance a grub should be out, he might be devoured by the grub-eater. But how about the chickens, where is the farmer that will not admit that skunks kill chickens, both old and young? It is nothing unusual for them to kill a dozen or more young chickens at one visit to the hen coop. So now, since the passage of this law, when we find this night-prowler in our chicken coops I suppose we will have to go and tell him to leave, but dare not molest him. Would it not have been better for our wise law makers to have passed the Clark bill and defeated the skunk bill?

J. A. POORMAN.

PIGEON RUN, March 27.

Robbed the Grave.

A startling incident, of which Mr. John Oliver of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying Electric Bitters; and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life, and robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50 cts; guaranteed, at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

Agents on salary of $15 00 per week and expenses; the greatest agent seller ever produced; every stock and poultry raiser buys it on sight. Hustlers wanted. Reference. Address, with stamp, American Mfg. Co., Terre Haute, Ind.

This is to certify that I have been duly appointed executrix of the will of Elizabeth Kihn.

MINNIE D. KIHN.

Massillon, March 28, 1900—6t.

NEARBY TOWN NEWS

NOTES FROM NEWMAN.

NEWMAN, March 28.—Robert Hess, representing C. L. McLain & Co., of Massillon, called on our local merchants Tuesday.

James C. Miller is assisting George Snyder, of Massillon, during his great clearance sale.

Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Huffman have taken up their residence at the home of George Richards, father of Mrs. Huffman.

George Williams and family, of Massillon, are spending the week with relatives and friends in their old home.

W. S. Lucas, of Jackson township, was in this vicinity last Monday looking for a suitable horse for his spring work.

Our local theatrical troupe will take their show to the Johnson hall, North Lawrence, on Saturday evening of this week.

John W. Myers continues to improve slowly; he spent part of last week with friends in Cleveland.

Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Reinoehl, of Springfield, O., are enjoying an extended visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Morganthaler, at Willow Grove.

Miss Lizzie Peters is visiting her sister, Mrs. Russ, at Wooster, this week.

Several of our people went to Canton Sunday evening to hear the Rev. L. M. Roper preach his farewell sermon in the First Baptist church. He leaves this week for North Carolina.

Robert Ralston, jr., closed a term of school in the Bowman district, Tuscarawas township, last Friday. A large turnout of householders was present to enjoy appropriate exercises. P. B. Kerstetter favored those present with a few selections on his graphophone, which were much appreciated. With this term Mr. Ralston severs his connection with teaching and has completed arrangements to enter the dental profession.

It is noticed that Wm. G. Miller, of Navarre, formerly a citizen of Newman, is out in defense of the Ohio canal Being interested in the pottery business at Navarre, he is in a position to know the value of the "old waterway" for transportation, and his judgment on such matters is well worth consideration, for he has long since gained the distinguished reputation of being a lover of justice in all things.

Mrs. George Watts, of near Elton, purchased the quilt of the church sewing circle, last Friday, for seven dollars. The quilt contained three hundred and ninety-two names. All contributed towards cancelling the church debt to the amount of about eighty-seven dollars. The ladies of the circle desire to acknowledge their gratefulness to all who assisted them in their undertaking.

NEWS FROM NAVARRE.

NAVARRE, March 28.—Miss Vesta Brown spent Friday and Saturday at Sparta, visiting her brother.

J. R. Sprankle, of Cleveland, has returned home, being here on matters concerning his farms.

Mrs. Bernard entertained the young ladies of her Sunday school class Friday evening at her home.

Miss Elizabeth Teeple, of Beach City, called on her many friends here Saturday, while on her way home.

Warren Burgert, of Canal Fulton, spent a few days here last week with the Stoner family.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hemperly, of Massillon, spent Sunday in town.

Miss Lelia Ricksecker spent a few days with the Brown family, southeast of town.

Miss Mae Roush, of Justus, called on Navarre friends Saturday afternoon.

Edward Thomas and C. Weidman returned home Friday from the State University at Columbus.

Louis Zgorksi is a new clerk at Loew & Swallow's grocery.

A number of Navarre people attended the Zinsmaster sale on Saturday.

A. Hurraw, of Wilmot, made a business trip to town last Thursday.

Miss Dora Miller has returned, after visiting several weeks with her sister in Canton.

Miss Maude McFarland is slowly recovering from a long illness.

POLITICS AT NAVARRE.

NAVARRE, March 29.—The contest for delegates to the Republican congressional convention is becoming interesting, particularly in precinct B. Here David Ricksecker and Alex Garver, both druggists, are candidates. Ricksecker is an out and out Tayler man. Mr. Garver is classed among the antis. At the convention two years ago he supported Carnes. Samuel Darr is the Tayler man in precinct A.

NEWS OF WILMOT.

WILMOT, March 29.—Cabot & Brown have about finished sawing at John Deal's.

Fred Zurcher is laid up with a very sore eye.

Prof. John Ellis was in our village Saturday.

Godfrey Eckert will work the coming summer near Beach City.

Joseph Kreiling's sugar-house and contents burned Tuesday morning.

Harry H. Hill, of Canton, was in town Saturday intimating to the voters that a vote for him for county commissioner would be acceptable.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25c a bottle.

Entertainment committees will find just what they want in the way of invitations, programmes, etc., at THE INDEPENDENT office.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

(Continued from page three.)

ing at a brother man. He choked down a sob and putting his hand in his pocket pulled out all the change he had and poured it into the Dane's hand. Then, seeing that it was only $4 or $5, he pulled out his purse and emptied that of its bills, while Burns, the foreman, and all the men looked on in stupefied wonder.

"No, no thanks! I'll do something more."

Mr. Hardy walked away, feeling as if the ground were heavy under him. What was all his money compared with that life which had been sacrificed in that gas poisoned sepulcher? He could not banish from his mind the picture of that face as it looked to him when he drew back the sheet and looked at it.

He hurried back to the office through the yard and sat down at the well worn desk. The mail had come in, and half a dozen letters lay there. What did it all amount to, this grind of business, when the heartache of the world called for so much sympathy? Then over him came the sense of his obligations to his family—Clara's need of a father's help, George going to the bad, Alice in need of sympathy, his wife weeping even now at home, the church and Sunday school where he had been of so little use, the family of Scoville to be provided for, the other injured men to be visited, improvements for the welfare of the men in the shops to be looked after and the routine of his business—all these things crowded in upon him, and still he saw the face and heard the voice of Eternity, "Seven days more to live!"

He sank into a reverie for a moment. He was roused by the sounding of the noon whistle. What, noon already? So swiftly had the time gone! He turned to his desk, bewildered, and picked up his letters, glanced over them hurriedly and then gave directions for the answers of some of them to his impatient clerk, who had been wondering at his employer's strange behavior this morning. Among the letters was one which made his cheek burn with self reproach. It was an invitation to a club dinner to be given that evening in honor of some visiting railroad president.

It was just such an occasion as he had enjoyed very many times before, and the recollection brought to mind the number of times he had gone away from his home and left his wife sitting drearily by the fire. How could he have done it? He tossed the gilded invitation fiercely into the wastebasket and, rising, walked his room, thinking, thinking. He had so much to do and so little time to do it in! He thought thus a moment, then went out and walked rapidly over to the hotel where he was in the habit of getting lunch when he did not go home. He ate a little hurriedly and then hastened out.

As he was going out upon the sidewalk two young men came in and jostled against him. They were smoking and talking in a loud tone. Mr. Hardy caught the sound of his own name. He looked at the speaker, and it was the face of the young man he had seen in his dream, the one who had insulted George and struck him afterward. For a moment Mr. Hardy was tempted to confront the youth and inquire into his son's habits.

"No," he said to himself after a pause; "I will have a good talk with George himself. That will be the best."

He hurried back to the office and arranged some necessary work for his clerk, took a walk through the other office, then went to the telephone and called up the superintendent of the Sunday school, who was a bookkeeper in a clothing house. He felt an intense desire to arrange for an interview with him as soon as possible. Word came back from the house that the superintendent had been called out of town by serious illness in his old home and would not be back until Saturday. Mr. Hardy felt a disappointment more keen than the occasion seemed to warrant. He was conscious that the time was very brief. He had fully made up his mind that so far as in him lay he would redeem his selfish past and make a week such as few men ever made. He was just beginning to realize that circumstances are not always in our control. We are obliged to wait for time to do some things. We cannot redeem seven years of selfishness with seven days of self denial. The death of Scoville revealed to Mr. Hardy his powerlessness in the face of certain possibilities. He now feared that the superintendent would fail to return in time to let him confess to him his just sorrow for his lack of service in the school. He sat down to his desk and under that impulse wrote a letter that expressed in part how he felt. Then he jotted down the following items to be referred to the proper authorities of the road:

Item 1. The dust in the blacksmith shop and in the brass polishing rooms is largely unnecessary. The new Englefield revolving rolling fans and elevator ought to be introduced in both departments. The cost will be but an item to the road and would prolong the life and add to the comfort of the employees. Very important.

Item 2. Organized and intelligent effort should be made by all railroad corporations to lessen Sunday work in shops and on the road. All perishable freight should be so handled as to call for the services of as few men on Sunday as possible, and excursion and passenger trains should be discontinued except in cases of unavoidable necessity.

Item 3. The inspection of boilers, retorts, castings, machinery of all kinds, should be made by thoroughly competent and responsible men, who shall answer for all unnecessary accidents by swift and severe punishment in case of loss of life or limb.

Item 4. In case of injury or death to employees, if incurred through the neglect of the company to provide safety, it should provide financial relief for the families thus injured or stricken by death and so far as possible arrange for their future.

Item 5. Any well organized railroad could, with profit to its employees, have upon its staff of salaried men a corps of chaplains or preachers whose business is would be to look after the religious interests of the employees.

Under this last item Mr. Hardy wrote in a footnote, "Discuss feasibility of this with Mr. B., influential director."

It was now 3 o'clock. The short winter day was fast drawing to a close. The hum of the great engine in the machine shop was growing very wearisome to the manager. He felt sick of its throbbing tremor and longed to escape from it. Ordinarily he would have gone to the clubroom and had a game of chess with a member, or else he would have gone down and idled away an hour or two before supper at the Art museum, where he was a constant visitor—that was when he had plenty of time and the business of the office was not pressing. Young Wellman, however, had succeeded to the clerical details of the shops, and Mr. Hardy's time was generally free after 4 o'clock.

He had been oppressed with the thought of the other injured men. He must go and see them. He could not rest till he had personally visited them. He went out and easily ascertained where the men lived. Never before did the contrast between the dull, uninteresting row of shop tenements and his own elegant home rise up so sharply before him. In fact, he had never given it much thought before. Now, as he looked forward to the end of the week, he knew that at its close he would be no richer, no better able to enjoy luxuries than the dead man lying in No. 760. He wondered vaguely but passionately how he could make use of what he had heaped together to make the daily lives of some of these poor men happier.

He found the man who had lost both eyes sitting up in bed and feeling in a pathetic manner of a few blocks of wood which one of the children in the room had brought to him. He was a big, powerful man like his brother, the large boned Dane, and it seemed a very pitiful thing that he should be lying there like a baby when his muscles were as powerful as ever. The brother was in the room with the injured man, and he said to him:

"Olaf, Mr. Hardy come to see you."

"Hardy? Hardy?" queried the man in a peevish tone. "What do I know him to be?"

"The manager. The one who donate so really much moneys to you."

"Ah!" with an indescribable accent. "He make me work on Sunday. He lose me my two eyes. A bad man, Svord. I will no have anything to do with him."

And the old descendant of a thousand kings turned his face to the wall and would not even so much as make a motion toward his visitor. His brother offered a rude apology. Mr. Hardy replied in a low tone:

"Say nothing about it. I deserve all your brother says. But for a good reason I wish Olaf would say he forgives me."

Mr. Hardy came nearer the bed and spoke very earnestly and as if he had known the man intimately:

"I did you a great wrong to order the work on Sunday and in not doing my duty concerning the inspection of the machinery. I have come to say so and to ask your forgiveness. I may never see you again. Will you say to me, 'Brother, I forgive you?'"

There was a moment of absolute passivity on the part of the big fellow; then a very large and brawny hand was extended, and the blind man said:

"Yes, I forgive. We learned that in the old Bible at Svendorf."

Mr. Hardy laid his hand in the other, and his lips moved in prayer of humble thanksgiving. What, Robert Hardy! Is this that proud man who only the day before was so lifted up with selfishness that he could coldly criticise his own minister for saying that people ought to be more Christlike? Are you standing here in this poor man's house which two days ago you would not have deigned to enter and beseeching him as your brother in the great family of God to forgive you for what you have done and left undone? Yes; you have looked into the Face of Eternity; you realize now what life really means and what souls are really worth.

He went out after a few words with the family and saw all the other injured men. By the time he had finished these visits it was dark, and he eagerly turned home, exhausted with the day's experience, feeling as if he had lived in a new world and at the same time wondering at the rapidity with which the time had fled.

He sighed almost contentedly to himself as he thought of the evening with his family and how he would enjoy it after the disquiet of the day. His wife was there to greet him, and Alice and Clara and Bess clung about him as he took off his coat and came into the beautiful room where a cheerful fire was blazing. Will came down stairs as his father came in, and in the brief interval before supper was ready Mr. Hardy related the scenes of the day.

They were all shocked to hear of Scoville's death, and Mrs. Hardy at once began to discuss some plans for relieving the family. Bess volunteered to give up half her room to one of the children, and Alice quietly outlined a plan which immediately appeared to her father businesslike and feasible. In the midst of this discussion supper was announced, and they all sat down.

"Where is George?" asked Mr. Hardy. Ordinarily he would have gone on with the meal without any reference to the boy, because he was so often absent from the table. Tonight he felt an irresistible longing to have all his children with him.

"He said he was invited out to supper with the Bramleys," said Clara.

Mr. Hardy received the announcement in silence. He felt the bitterness of such indifference on the part of his older son. "What!" he said to himself. "When he knows I had such a little while left, could he not be at home?" Then almost immediately flashed into him the self reproach even stronger than his condemnation of his boy. "How much have I done for him these last ten years to win his love and protect him from evil?"

After supper Mr. Hardy sat down by his wife, and in the very act he blushed with shame at the thought that he could not recall when he had spent an evening thus. He looked into her face and asked gently:

"Mary, what do you want me to do? Shall I read as we used to in the old days?"

"No; let us talk together," replied Mrs. Hardy, bravely driving back her tears. "I cannot realize what it all means. I have been praying all day. Do you still have the impression you had this morning?"

"Mary, I am if anything even more convinced that God has spoken to me. The impression has been deepening with me all day. When I looked into poor Scoville's face, the terrible nature of my past selfish life almost overwhelmed me. Oh, why have I abused God's goodness to me so awfully?"

There was silence a moment. Then Mr. Hardy grew more calm. He began to discuss what he would do the second day. He related more fully the interview with the men in the shop and his visits to the injured. He drew Clara to him and began to inquire into her troubles in such a tender, loving way that Clara's proud, passionate, willful nature broke down, and she sobbed out her story to him as she had to her mother the night before.

Mr. Hardy promised Clara that he would see James the next day. It was true that James Caxton had only a week before approached Mr. Hardy and told him in very manful fashion of his love for his daughter, but Mr. Hardy had treated it as a child's affair, and in accordance with his usual policy in family matters had simply told Clara and Bess to discontinue their visits at the old neighbor's. But now that he heard the story from the lips of his own daughter he saw the seriousness of it, and crowding back all his former pride and hatred of the elder Caxton he promised Clara to see James the next day.

Clara clung to her father in loving surprise. She was bewildered, as were all the rest, by the strange event that had happened to her father, but she never had so felt his love before, and, forgetting for awhile the significance of his wonderful dream, she felt happy in his presence and in his affection for her.

The evening had sped on with surprising rapidity while all these matters

There was his son George, too drunk to stand alone.

were being discussed, and as it drew near to midnight again Robert Hardy felt almost happy in the atmosphere of that home and the thought that he could still for a little while create joy for those who loved him. Suddenly he spoke of his other son:

"I wish George would come in. Then our family circle would be complete. But it is bedtime for you, Bess, and all of us, for that matter."

It was just then that steps were heard on the front porch, and voices were heard as if talking in whispers. The bell rang. Mr. Hardy rose to go to the door. His wife clung to him terrified.

"Oh, don't go, Robert! I am afraid for you."

"Why, Mary, it cannot be anything to harm me. Don't be alarmed."

Nevertheless he was a little startled. The day had been a trying one for him. He went to the door, his wife and the children following him close behind. He threw it wide open, and there, supported by two of his companions, one of them the young man Mr. Hardy had seen in the hotel lobby at noon, was his son George, too drunk to stand alone. He leered into the face of his father and mother with a drunken look that froze their souls with despair as the blaze of the hall lamp fell upon him reeling there.

And so the first of Robert Hardy's seven days came to an end.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

IMMIGRATION REPORTED GROWING.

Great Increase During the Last Quarter, at New York.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 26.—The annual report of John McMakin, state superintendent of labor statistics, said in part:

"Immigration returns for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1899, show an increase of 17,914 arrivals at New York, over the preceding quarter, and 23,012 more than in the last three months.

$3,800 RESIDENCE.

Design For an Artistic Home—An Admirable Plan.

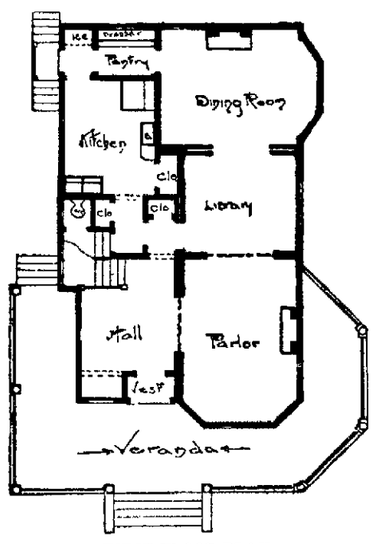
[Copyright, 1900, by George Hitchings, architect, 1090 Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn.]

In designing this house it was the object to make a convenient, economical and artistic home, suitable to a suburban location, for a family of moderate means. There is a good cellar under the entire building seven feet deep, with walls built of rock faced quarry stone, containing a servant's water closet, as well as the

FRONT ELEVATION.

coal bins and the furnace. The front porch is of ample size, returning on the side in form of an octagon. The hall is floored with ash, and the platform stairs are of ash, with turned and fluted newels and spindle balusters. The hall is lighted by art stained glass windows.

The parlor has a large bay in front and is connected with the hall and library by an ornamental grille arranged for portieres. It is finished in white and gold and has a pretty colonial mantel finished in the same way. The parlor and the dining room have open fireplaces, tile hearths and facing and attractive cabinet mantels. The dining room also has a large bay window, making this a very cheerful room. The butler's pantry is placed between the dining room and the



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

kitchen and is provided with double swing doors. It is fitted up with a dresser, drawers and a small closet. The kitchen has range, sink, boiler and two part soapstone tubs.

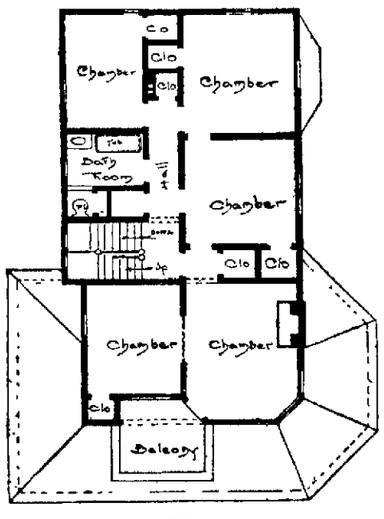
It has a back staircase, stairs to the cellar and a halt sized porch.

There are five chambers on the second floor, each room having plenty of closet space. The bathroom is wainscoted and has a porcelain enameled tub, an earthenware washout closet and a china washbowl.

There is a staircase to the attic, where there is space to finish three rooms.

The trim of the dining room, library and hall is quartered oak and of the second floor cypress.

The front door is glazed with bevel plate glass. There is picture molding in



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

all the rooms. The entire building is sheathed with hemlock boards, put on diagonally, then covered with heavy building paper, then with the shingles and bevel siding. The roof, gables and second story are covered with shingles and the first story with bevel siding. Cost to build complete as above specified, $3,800.

Trees For Lawns.

Buy, if possible, where there are trees; if not, procure and plant them at once. Choose for beauty of foliage as well as for shade. The "eternal oak" is an ideal lawn tree. It is beautiful as a shoot or as a giant. Its coloring is a delight from spring to winter. Then there are the dogwood, brilliant in autumn and snowy in flower; the soft and yellow birch, the tulip, poplar, swamp maple, red maple, purple beech and plain beech from the woods.

That's it—"from the woods." You want to reproduce nature on your lawn and have here and there a little growth of trees such as we find in our wonderful woods, such as have inspired the poets to sing, such as will rest, cheer and delight one when leaving bricks, mortar and soot behind and "going out home," the day's toil done.—Philadelphia Press.

Suggestions For Home Builders.

In getting your home be careful that you first see its site. That may sound like a truism. But remember that it is always well to look twice.

Don't forget porch room. Have plenty of it. Of course we are referring to suburban houses now.

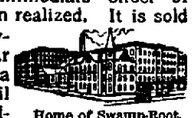
When it comes to the consideration of your lawn, go slow. There will not only be trees for you to buy, but varieties of trees for you to select from. You can't afford to make a mistake.—Selected.

Women as Well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney Trouble.

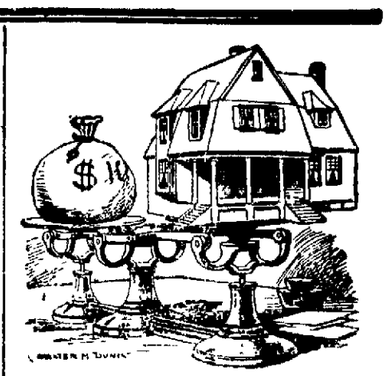
Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased.

Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is not uncommon for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidneys. If the child urinates too often, if the urine scalds the flesh or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with bed-wetting, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as most people suppose.

Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy. The mild and the immediate effect of **Swamp-Root** is soon realized. It is sold by druggists, in fifty-cent and one dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it, including many of the thousands of testimonial letters received from sufferers cured. In writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper.



Home of Swamp-Root.



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WILL REST ITS CASE

Testimony for the State All in Today.

CONVICTS NOT CALLED.

A Former Sweetheart of Henderson's Gives Damaging Testimony Against Him—The $100 Bill Plays an Important Part in the Case.

CANTON, March 26.—Long before the doors of court room No. 1 opened at 9:30 this morning, the court house corridors were crowded with spectators eager to catch the opening scenes of the second week of William Henderson's fight for life. Court opened with the reading of Friday's journal by Deputy Clerk Bliss.

An order has been issued for the bringing of several convicts from the penitentiary, who have been subpœnaed by the defense. They are expected to offset the testimony of Addie Lewis and Charles Silvey, who will appear for the state, and will be here by Tuesday morning. The examination of witnesses was delayed for half an hour by the late arrival of Dell F. Rickard, the Alliance juror.

MORE ABOUT THE BILL.

Minerva Blott, wife of Charles Blott, was the first witness called by the state. The examination was conducted by Mr. Pomerene. She was acquainted with Charles Simmons, who conducted a saloon in East Tuscarawas street, several doors west of a similar place of business conducted by herself and her husband in the fall and winter of 1897. She was acquainted with Henderson, who frequented their saloon. The latter entered her place one day just after the Greentown affair, and asked the witness whether she could change a $100 bill. She replied that she could not, and the defendant departed, and she had seen him enter Simmons's saloon. The cross-examination was conducted by Mr. Grant, who attempted to assail the character of the resorts conducted by the witness, invoking some warm retorts, the latter informing Mr. Grant that she was a lady and wanted to be treated as such.

MRS. GATES RECALLED.

Mrs. Belle Gates, who identified Henderson as being near the Hartong house on the night of the assault, was recalled for a short cross examination by Mr. Grant. In reply to a question, she admitted that Mr. Pomerene had sent a prison photograph of Henderson to her home at Greenwich for identification, previous to her coming to Stark county to testify.

O. P. Shanafelt was also recalled and answered a few immaterial questions.

A FORMER SWEETHEART.

Miss Carrie Stitcher, 21 years of age, of Akron, was examined by Mr Pomerene. She had formed an acquaintance with Henderson at Mogadore, where she then resided, about five years ago, and the latter, from that time, had paid her steady attentions for four years. She had resided in Canton for three months, going from here to Akron, where she staid with a sister. While there, in December, 1897, she and Henderson met by appointment. He had asked her to accompany him to Wheeling and to live with him there. He said he had some money, and would lead a better life.

"I asked him where he got the money. He never used to have any. He replied that he had tapped a fellow at Greentown, and had got $100. I asked him who the man was, and he said it was old man Hartong. I asked him who was with him, and he said I wouldn't know them if I did hear their names. I insisted, and he said they were 'Dutch' Frank and 'Little Billy.' He said he told me because he knew I would never tell, and if he thought I would, he would kill me."

Henderson had described to her minutely the assault and robbery. She had talked to him several days later and he had told her that old man Hartong was dead. He also repeated his threat that he would kill her if she ever disclosed what he had related to her.

Mr. Grant conducted the cross examination. The first person to whom she had related her story was John Washer, turnkey at the Akron jail. In the conversation related in her testimony, she said that Henderson had told her that Byron Walters, one of Hartong's neighbors, had put him onto the job. She admitted that she did not bear the best of feelings toward Henderson.

Redirect was conducted by Mr. Pomerene. The witness said that when Henderson named "Dutch Frank" and "Little Billy" as his companions, he added that they were only aliases, and that she wouldn't know them anyway.

O. F. REAM, OF GREENSBURG,

was examined by Prosecutor Day. He had called on John Hartong, with whom he was intimately acquainted, a few days before the robbery, and the latter showed him the money in his possession, including an old $100 greenback. The defense moved that the evidence be stricken out, but the court overruled the motion.

Court adjourned until 1 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Immediately after the opening of the afternoon session

ELI HAMMOND

was called to the stand. Mr. Day conducted the examination. He had frequently visited the saloon of Charles Simmons, and a day or two before the Hartong robbery saw Henderson and others there. They were talking about the distance from Canton to Greentown, and witness overheard Henderson say that "it required a little nerve." The day after the robbery and assault, witness saw Henderson in the same saloon, at which time he talked about getting a one hundred dollar bill changed. Cross-examination by Judge Baldwin resulted in no material change in the testimony.

ISAAC HARTER,

Banker, was called to the stand and testified to the attempt to burglarize the bank with which he is connected, the object of the state being to show the presence in the city of notorious criminals with whom the prisoner at the bar was associated.

An important witness for the state, Scott Hess, is too ill to appear in court. Prosecutor Day announced that the convicts brought here from Columbus to testify in the case will not be put upon the stand. The defense has also decided not to call up the convicts summoned.

STATE WILL REST ITS CASE.

The state will rest its case this afternoon, and witnesses for the defense will be placed upon the stand Tuesday morning.

INSPECTED ASYLUM

Committee on State Institution Here.

MARBLE WAINSCOTING.

When They Learned all the Facts and Figures, the Committee Could see no Extravagance in the Handsome Dining Room—Serenaded While Here by the Hospital Band.

The House committee on benevolent institutions of the state, which has to do with all departments but that of finance, after inspecting the insane asylum at Toledo, the soldiers' home at Sandusky and the state hospital at Cleveland, arrived at the Massillon state hospital Sunday evening. Many of the members were accompanied by their wives and families.

The committee inspected the Massillon institution Monday morning, leaving at 10:22 o'clock for Columbus. It is the committee's duty to make recommendations for the betterment of conditions at state institutions, but the members admitted that action of this kind would be unnecessary in the case of the local asylum, everything having been found to be entirely satisfactory. The committee were all eager to see the asylum's magnificent dining room, famous, because of its marble floor and wainscoting, from one end of Ohio to the other. When they had seen and had been given some figures, all agreed that the builders of the hospital displayed excellent judgment in choosing marble, which is handsomer and more durable than wood, and therefore cheaper. The committee held no formal session in Massillon. While here they were serenaded by the hospital band.

The members of the committee are Judge Haner, of Madison county; Dr. Reynolds, of Vinton county; Dr. Gehrett, of Henry county; Dr. Kline, of Green; Mr. Hunter, of Richland; Dr. Denman, of Williams; Dr. Hendley, of Hamilton, and Mr. Bartlow, of Butler. Others in the party were Mrs. Reynolds, Miss Reynolds, Mrs. Gehrett, Miss Gehrett, Mrs. Killen, Miss Hendley, Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Denman, Miss Lefevre, Miss Chew, Mrs. Reynolds, two children and governess. Mr. Jackson, sergeant-at-arms of the House, accompanied the party.

WAR TO THE DEATH

Pests of the Poultry Yard Must Go.

American Lice Destroyer Kills More Mice, Lice and Other Vermin in a Day Than all Other Remedies Combined

The war is on! The days of lice and vermin that have done so much to make the life of the poultryman miserable, and his business unprofitable are over. American Lice Destroyer is the proper ammunition to use! This preparation is wonderful in its power, and vermin cannot exist twenty-four hours after it is applied to the coop or fowls. Every poultryman needs it. It is cheap, reliable and effective, one package being sufficient to protect 250 fowls from mites and lice for one year. When this Destroyer is used, profits at once increase. Lice and vermin do more to kill profits than all other causes combined. You know it. Don't go on losing money every week, but try American Lice Destroyer. You may have tried other things without success, but if this fails you can have your money back. We are in this fight to stay, and will back Destroyer against any number of mites or lice you may have. Don't fool away money with recipes or home made makeshifts. Use scientific means. The American Lice Destroyer has been used by thousands of poultrymen; it has been on the market several years and has been tested thousands of times. We know it is all right, and if it doesn't do the work remember you get your money back. What more can you ask? If your druggist don't sell American Lice Destroyer, he's behind the age. In that case send for $1 box at once. Made only by American Mfg. Co., Terre Haute, Ind.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer today to show you a package of Grain-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. Grain-O has that rich seal brown of Mocho or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15c. and 25c. per package. Sold by all grocers.

BLACKSMITHS' APRONS.

A Legend Which Explains Why They Are Always Notched.

The teacher of forging at the Manual Training High school, James Yule, told a story to his pupils which was reported as follows by the Indianapolis News. "Boys," said the teacher, "you have all seen Rembrandt Steele's decorative work, the blacksmith with the edges of his leathern apron notched. There's probably not one blacksmith in a hundred who knows why the apron is notched, and yet every blacksmith fixes his apron in this way, whether in America, England, Germany, France, Spain or Mexico.

"When I was a boy in England, where I learned my trade as blacksmith, when I got my first apron I sat down and with my knife began to notch the edges. One of the older men, seeing me at work, knife in hand, asked me if I knew what I was doing and why I was doing it. I replied that I was doing what I had seen the other smiths do. Then he told me this legend:

"Once upon a time a king of England gave a great feast, to which he invited the masters of the various crafts in his kingdom. After they were seated at the table the king, passing from one to another, talked with them, asking questions as to their handiwork. At the head of the table sat the tailor, dressed in his best and looking very, very proud in his fine attire.

"In answer to the king's inquiry as to his trade he said: 'I am the tailor. I make the king's robes of state and the suits for his hawking and hunting.'

"'With what dost thou do these grand things?' asked the king.

"'With shears and needle,' said the tailor.

"'And who makes these rare tools for thee?' asked the king.

"'The blacksmith,' answered the tailor.

"Then the king, passing along the table, spoke to the carpenter, to the bricklayer, the mason and to other craftsmen. Each one told of the work he did for the king. But these, as did the others, acknowledged that it was the blacksmith who made the tools with which they did their work.

"At last the king came to the blacksmith, modestly seated at the very foot of the table, not clothed in as good apparel as the other craftsmen, but with a smutched face and a grimy leathern apron.

"'Ho, ho!' said his majesty as the blacksmith rose in an awkward way, for he had no acquaintance with the manners of the court. 'What dost thou make for thy king?'

"'I make your armor and your sword when you go to war for the honor of the kingdom,' stammered the smith.

"'Yes,' said the king, 'and thou makest the sharp points to the arrows of my stout longbows and the heads to my spears and battleaxes. More than that—without thee there would be no tools for these craftsmen.'

"The king then took the blacksmith by the hand. His blushes could even be seen through the smudge on his face, and, moving the tailor down to the foot, the king placed him at the head of the table.

"The tailor alone of all the craftsmen did not like this change of places, so, watching his chance, while the others were drinking the health of the king in great flagons of beer, he slipped under the table and with his shears cut the edges of the blacksmith's apron.

"And that is the way the blacksmith's apron came to be notched, and it has been worn so ever since."

A Full Description.

The effect of red tape on the official mind seems to be experienced by all who are brought up under the influence of the "circumlocution office."

A Parisian has picked up the following particulars of a conversation which passed in an emigration office:

The father of a family presented himself and asked for tickets.

"How many are you?" asked the agent.

"Three—I, my wife and my child."

"Good. Your age, your profession?"

"Thirty years, carpenter; my wife, 24, needlewoman."

"The boy?" asks the agent.

"Seven months."

"His profession?"

The father's eyebrows formed Gothic arches on his forehead.

"His profession, I say?" repeated the agent angrily. "We have no time to lose."

The father reflected and at last replied, "Bachelor!"—London Telegraph.

Beating the Railroad.

There was a man in town recently who told of a scheme he worked to beat a railroad. "A friend and myself wanted to come from Omaha to Kansas City. He said to me, 'You buy a ticket only to the first station, and I will show you a good trick.' I bought a ticket as requested, while my friend bought a ticket for the full distance at the regular fare. We took a seat together in the train. The conductor came around, took up the tickets and put a punched train check in my friend's hat, indicating that he was ticketed through to Kansas City. When the conductor got out of sight, my friend took his knife and split the card. He put half into my hat and the other into his own. Both splits looked like a regular check, and I came right on through without paying any more fare. We divided the saving, which was more than $2 each."—Kansas City Times.

The Benefit.

Widow's Daughter—Mother, why do you tell people that I am only 18 when you know I am 24?

Widow—Because 18's six years younger than 24.

Daughter—Yes, I know, but surely I do not need the benefit of those six years at my age, do I?

Widow—Not at all, my child, but I do.

After a Battle.

In the first aid that is rendered on the field after a battle nothing is attempted beyond the arrest of hemorrhage, the application of temporary splints for fractures and antiseptic dressing. There is no washing or exploration of wounds. The clothes are merely slit up with scissors, not removed, thus insuring protection to the patient's body and saving unnecessary disturbances. The sergeant in charge of the collection station has a field companion, a water bottle and a small reserve of bandages and first dressings in his care to replenish the surgical haversacks with which the bearers are supplied.

Triangular bandages are chiefly used on the battlefield, made from a 38 inch square of linen or calico, cut diagonally into halves. Almost anything that comes to hand may be used as improvised splints—sticks, telegraph wire, bark of trees, straw, rifles, bayonets, lances and so on. The splint, if necessary, is padded with straw or leaves or grass and is fastened with straps torn from the soldier's equipment or with strips of a shirt, securely bound with the triangular bandage. Bound up with the rifle splint, a wounded man is made so secure that he can hardly move a muscle. One leg is firmly bound to the rifle, and the ankles are tied together, so that the injured limb is almost as rigid as the rifle at its side.—London Standard.

A Cheerful Liar.

"I have followed trout streams ever since I was a boy," said a Providence crank, "and have tried to solve for many years the cause of the apparent decrease in brook trout. Recently I think I discovered the cause of the extermination. I was fishing along a brook near Oakland Beach, R. I., when I saw a large snake with a half masticated trout in its mouth. The action of the snake interested me, and, standing quiet, I studied the snake closely.

"On the end of the snake's tail was a sharp bony growth shaped like a hook. After a few moments my watching was rewarded by seeing the snake glide over to some bushes growing along the bank and catch a grasshopper in its mouth. The snake then placed the grasshopper carefully on the hooklike thing on the end of its tail.

"By this time my curiosity was thoroughly aroused," continued the fisherman. "The snake crawled up on a log that extended from the bank into the brook and let its tail hang into the water. In a moment up came a trout and snapped at the grasshopper. It was short work for the snake to transfer the fish from its tail to its mouth, and I had solved the problem of the extermination of brook trout."—Cleve-Plain Dealer.

Tempering Copper Not a Lost Art.

The allegation that ancient Egyptians tempered copper and bronze to carry a razor edge is not borne out by investigation. Thomas Harper of Bellevue, Pa., challenges any one to produce a piece of metal tempered by the ancients that cannot be more than duplicated by any metal worker today. He says that in examining hundreds of specimens alleged to have been tempered to the degree that steel is tempered he failed to find any, nor had he discovered any one who had seen such work, and the fable which has been implicitly believed for centuries is being shattered in the light of modern research.

This is not the only story believed for centuries tending to belittle the man of today, to make him the inferior of his forefathers, which failed under the searchlight of inquiry and science. The ancients were children in mechanical knowledge as compared to the people of today, and if there was a demand for any particular building or piece of work such as was produced by the ancients it could be duplicated and improved on by the skilled artisans of the nineteenth century.—American Manufacturer.

Not Self Made.

"I am sorry to disappoint you, young man," said the great railway magnate to the reporter who had called in for the purpose of writing him up. "but I did not begin at the bottom and work my way up. I never blacked the boots of the engine wipers and never carried beer for the janitor of the roundhouse. I was kicked through college by my father, inherited a fortune, which I invested in railroad shares, and I hold this job because I have votes enough to control it. It is too bad, my young friend, but we can't all be self made men. We would become tiresome." And he bowed the caller out.—Chicago Tribune.

Henry George's First Friend.

In the late seventies Henry George, the single tax reformer, came east from California. He was desperately poor and had but few acquaintances.

Shortly after his arrival he lectured before the Saturday Ethical club of New York, where his brilliant oratory and shabby attire made so striking a contrast as to excite the sympathy of those present.

After he left the club appointed a committee to aid him in getting up a public lecture. Among others, the committee included Seth Low, who was then engaged in business. He was in consultation at the time, and the committee were in a hurry, so he told them to send him a lot of tickets. They forwarded 20 to him the same day and felt happy at having secured $20 for the lecture fund. The next morning came a letter of thanks from Mr. Low praising the lecturer's intellectuality and inclosing a check for $250. The affair was a success, netting about $300, so that President Low may be said to have been the first man to start Mr. George on his eastern career.

Twenty years later, in 1897, Mr. Low was the citizens' candidate and Mr. George the labor candidate for mayor of New York. The latter made a vigorous campaign and in all his speeches advised the citizens, if they could not vote for him, to vote for his friend Seth Low, and on one occasion he said that if it had not been for the latter he would not be there as a candidate. Few understood his full meaning.—Saturday Evening Post.

He Had Enough.

There is a New York physician who takes an active interest in politics and is popular with the "boys." In spite of his jolly disposition he is an extremely thin man, so thin that many a joke is aimed at him. Here is the latest story they are telling about him:

A grocer's boy entered the doctor's office the other day with a basket of fine fruit which some grateful patient had sent to him. The doctor told the boy to place the basket in a cabinet which stood against the wall. At the same instant he stepped out of the room, and, going into an adjoining one, manipulated a contrivance which caused an articulated skeleton within the cabinet to waggle its head and limbs in an appalling manner just as the messenger boy opened the door.

With a yell of terror the boy fled. When the doctor had enjoyed a hearty laugh, he picked up a fine apple and followed the boy into the street to give it to him. "Come here, my boy!" he shouted. "Here's a fine apple for you."

"Not on your life!" replied the affrighted youngster, taking to his heels again. "You can't fool me with your clothes on."—New York Tribune.

GOLD DUST

The Best Washing Powder.

Housework is Hard Work Without It.

HEAD END COLLISION.

One on the W. & L. E. at Bowerston Saturday Evening.

Another bad wreck occurred on the W. & L. E. at Bowerston at 9 o'clock Saturday evening, when east bound freight, third 61, and west bound, No. 82, collided head on. Train 61 was in charge of Conductor J. A. Evy, with engine 164, Engineer Sullivan at the head. No. 82 was in charge of Conductor John Ray, with engine 84, Engineer Cooper at the head. Both engines were badly smashed and five cars were wrecked. The members of the crews, all of whom reside in this city, escaped by jumping. The Columbia wrecking crew was called and is still there. The accident is said to have been caused by the crew of 61 mistaking its orders.

C & B LINE. CLEVELAND TO BUFFALO "While you Sleep."

UNPARALLELED NIGHT SERVICE. NEW STEAMERS "CITY OF BUFFALO" AND "CITY OF ERIE," both together being without doubt, in all respects, the finest and fastest that are run in the interest of the traveling public in the United States.

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..SPRING HATS..

Boys' Pearl Golfers	$1.48
Boys' Alpines	25c to $1.48
Boys' Pashas	25c to $1.48
Men's Fine Fur Alpines	98c
Men's Pearl, Black and Tan Railroad Hats	$1.48, $1.98
Men's Wool Pashas and Crushers	25c, 50c
Men's Brown and Black Knox Derbies	$1.48
20 Styles, Soft and Stiff, of the celebrated Barmore make	$1.48 to $4
J. B. Stetson Columbia Soft Hats	$5.00

See those 25c Fancy Golf Caps for Boys.

Doll's Cash Hat Store,

4 East Main.

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☞ NOTE THE NAME.

...SPRING... Cloak AND Suit Opening

Wednesday & Thursday, Mar. 28-29,

—AT THE—

Massillon Bee Hive Cash Store!

A representative of one of the very largest and best suit and cloak houses in the country will be with us on the above dates.

To add to our own unusually full and complete stock, he will come with many large and well filled trunks, comprising the novelties of the season.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1900.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Mayor.
JACOB J. WISE.
For Councilmen.
First Ward—J. A. JACOBY.
Second Ward—A. J. LEWIS.
Third Ward—J. E. JOHNS.
Fourth Ward—JACOB GRAZE.
For Assessors.
First Ward—C. H WISEMAN.
Second Ward—MALCOLM BIDDLE.
Third Ward—HARRY GRISWOLD.
Fourth Ward—FRED. HOSE.
Massillon Precinct—G. W. BECKER.
Richville Pct.—EPHRAIM BOWMAN.
For Members Board of Education.
S. A. CONRAD.
MISS ELIZABETH FOLGER.
For Trustee.
L. P. SLUSSER.
For Township Clerk.
R. B. CRAWFORD, JR.
For Constable.
JOHN A. GRAHAM.

The offices of township trustee and township clerk are important ones, and Republicans should see that L. P. Slusser and R. B. Crawford, jr., are elected to fill them. The testimony of Mr. Slusser's friends and associates, concerning his qualifications for the first named office, will satisfy all those who have had any doubts on this point, and Mr. Crawford's eligibility for the second will likewise be found unquestioned.

An advance of 10 per cent. in wages to more than 20,000 employes of the National Tube Company is to take effect the first of next month. This is the second increase of 10 per cent. granted by the same company within six months, making the wages of common labor higher than at any time within the history of the works. The tendeccy all over the country is to advance wages to the highest point ever known and to give steady employment to the greatest number of wage-earners ever found at one time on the pay rolls of the industrial institutions of the United States.

It is more than usually necessary that men of experience and capability should represent the balance of power in the Massillon council at a time when business of immense importance to the interests of the community remains unsettled. It is an undisputed fact that it was largely Republican influence which succeeded in getting the ordinance passed under which the Barberton, Doylestown & Massillon electric railway will be built and in securing other benefits to the city. The Republican candidates for councilmen are J. A. Jacoby, A. J. Lewis, J. E. Johns and Jacob Graze. The common sense of a majority of voters should secure their election next Monday.

Dispatches from London indicate that the military situation in South Africa on the whole is not regarded with as much satisfaction as it was a week ago. This is due chiefly to the serious repulse of the Mafeking relief forces and the apparent determination of the Boers to offer a desperate resistance at the second line of defense. Lord Roberts was evidently unable to follow up quickly the burghers who retreated from Bloemfontein, and, therefore, plenty of time has been allowed to prepare effective intrenchments. It is taken for granted that the British plans for the next engagement include a vigorous attempt to capture as well as defeat all or a portion of the federal forces engaged.

THE INDEPENDENT's prediction that R. W. Tayler, the only logical congressional candidate of the Republicans of the Eighteenth district, would be nominated and returned to congress for the fourth time is already partly verified by the official returns from all the townships in Columbiana county which give him 56½ delegates to Charles C. Baker's 24½. At the same time it is claimed that Mr. Taylor will receive seventy to seventy-five delegates from Stark county out of 106, and in Mahoning county the sixty-two delegates allowed will be instructed to vote for him. Altogether there is every reason for expecting that Tayler will be renominated on the first ballot at the Alliance convention on April 17.

Every previous pulpit denunciation of the use of feathers and birds in women's headgear, pales before the harmonious language in which the Rev. Dr. Rutledge, of Philadelphia, expressed the condemnation of heaven upon "the reckless fashion and whim, this pandering to folly which calls for the destruction of the innocents." Dr. Rutledge said:

"As the war on the feathered tribes goes on the sunlight grows dull and the beauty of the flowers is lost in blushes of shame. The zephyrs play a dirge through the tree tops. Bird wings and feathers in a young woman's hat make her look like a moving morgue—a tribute to a heartless cruelty. What a stain is cast upon our civilization! I appeal to the women of this congregation to go away with the firm determination never again to encourage the trade in the birds by pandering to a low taste."

The worthy pastor's idea is clothed but not lost in this poetic maze. No one can imagine a more perfect simile for the reprehensible style he denounces than the "moving morgue." It will take years of preaching to convince women that the gospel of mercy is not compatible with the wearing of feathers, but every little helps.

THE TAYLER OPPOSITION.

The peculiar attitude assumed by Congressman Tayler's Republican opponents does much toward attesting the latter's strength in the three counties composing the Eighteenth district. The Hon. S. J. Williams, of Alliance, discovered several weeks ago that certain peculiar elements of strength necessary to secure the nomination were not his, but, in withdrawing from the contest, thoughtfully provided a candidate to take his place, and announced that his fellow townsman, C. C. Baker, possessed the aforementioned elements. Now comes the announcement of M. C. McNab, a young attorney of Youngstown, that he thinks he has the "elements" and that he accordingly will measure strength with Mr. Tayler. If, however, he finds that he was mistaken, he will support any other candidate from his county who, like Mr. Baker, will consent to be a proxy.

It is easily apparent, therefore, that the candidacy of both Baker and McNab is the outcome mainly of petty spite and jealously, fortified by personal ambition. Congressman Tayler has represented the district with such signal ability, and has evinced in so many satisfactory ways his possession of the qualifications necessary to the faithful discharge of all business connected with the interests of his constituents that his popularity is thoroughly recognized by the few self-seeking politicians who inconsistently oppose his nomination, while the candidates themselves are inspired to fortify their uncertain positions by asserting that their opposition is purely impersonal and self-sacrificing. This ostentatious posing is not likely to deceive anyone. Safe and conservative Republicans who want Mr. Tayler returned to congress constitute a majority too strong to be overthrown.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

MISS FANNIE C. DIBELL.

Miss Fannie C. Dibell, aged 29 years, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Dibell, of 107 Prospect street, died at 10:15 o'clock Saturday night. Miss Dibell had been an invalid for several years. The body will be taken to Hillsdale, Mich., for burial, on Wednesday morning, private funeral services being held at the residence.

SARAH HORN.

The death of Sarah Horn, a state hospital patient, occurred Saturday night. The body was sent to Cleveland today.

MRS ELLA F. DOLLMAN.

Mrs. Ella F. Dollman, aged 27 years, wife of Andrew Dollman, residing at No. 4 Andrew street, died last night, after an illness of three weeks with brain fever. Funeral services will be held at the residence at 1 o'clock Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Dollman was born in Massillon and was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Fetzer, who reside northeast of the city. She leaves a husband and several children.

Probate Court News.

CANTON, March 27.—George W. Yohe, of Canton, and William S. Lindesmith, of Alliance, have been appointed by Probate Judge Aungst to examine the county treasury. The investigation was commenced yesterday afternoon, and during its continuance the office will be closed.

The sale of land has been confirmed and deed ordered in the estate of Barbara Ertle, of Massillon.

In the guardianship of Maurice L. Williams et al., of Massillon, the appraisement of wards' real estate and real estate bond have been filed and approved, and private sale of the same has been ordered.

Will has been admitted to probate and citation to widow to elect ordered in the estate of Michael Shaidnagle, of Massillon.

David Gerber has been appointed administrator of the estate of Christian Gerber, of Bethlehem township.

Sale of personal property has been confirmed in the estate of Joseph Snively, of Bethlehem township.

Final account has been filed in the guardianship of Elizabeth Danner, of Jackson township.

A marriage license has been granted to George A. Lash and Rosella Noftsinger, of Canal Fulton.

Still More Counterfeiting.

The secret service has unearthed another band of counterfeiters and secured a large quantity of bogus bills, which are so cleverly executed that the average person would never suspect them of being spurious. Things of great value are always selected by counterfeiters for imitation, notably the celebrated Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which has many imitators, but no equal for digestion, dyspepsia, constipation, nervousness and general debility. The Bitters set things right in the stomach, and when the stomach is in good order it makes good blood and plenty of it. In this manner the bitters get at the seat of strength and vitality, and restore vigor to the weak and debilitated. Beware of counterfeits when buying.

LINE OF DEFENSE.

Henderson Will Try to Prove an Alibi.

THE STATE RESTS ITS CASE

Twenty-Three Witnesses Have Been Subpœnaed by the Defense—Beatty Scott Brought from the Penitentiary—Witnesses Swear Henderson was in Canton the Night of the Robbery.

CANTON, March 27.—"I have pleaded not guilty, I am not guilty, and such, I am confident, will be the verdict of the jury," said William Henderson, on trial before Judge McCarty for the murder of John Hartong, to an INDEPENDENT representative on Monday afternoon. The most important testimony for the state had been ordered, and for the witnesses the prisoner had anything but words of praise or forgiveness. Continuing, Henderson said: "I have four or five witnesses subpœnaed who will positively swear that they saw me in Canton on the night that this Hartong affair took place, and several of them were in my company. They are all good, reliable men, and have never been in trouble in their lives. This alibi alone ought to acquit me. Then again, several of the state's witnesses are fit subjects for impeachment. The decision of the state to keep the convicts off the stand saved us a lot of trouble on this latter account.

"I hope to heaven that if I have had the least connection with this Greentown affair, or know any of the perpetrators, that I may be found guilty and hung. I am anxious that all due haste should be made in this trial, that it may be gotten over with soon. When it is, though, you may rest assured there'll be some fun. A year ago, I was sent up for the Bender robbery, and I am now serving time on a crime that I am as innocent of as you are. I knew the Bender robbers. After they had hidden the money, south of Massillon, they induced me to go and dig it out, giving me one hundred dollars in silver coins, for my trouble. Then I was arrested and made to suffer for their crime, while the only thing I was liable for was for receiving stolen goods. I stood trial and received my sentence, and have not given a sign of peaching. And what good did my shielding them do? Did they ever give me five dollars to help me in my trouble, or in any manner assist my wife and three small children? No, they didn't. I don't see that it's to my advantage to take the blame for everything any longer, and I intend soon to make some disclosures to Mr. Day, whom I regard as a conscientious and able gentleman, that some people would rather not have made. And, depend on it, if I ever get out of the penitentiary again, I won't have a thief about me. There's an old saying about 'Honor among thieves,' but in practice there's nothing like it."

"Yes, I know something about that $100 bill. A stranger whose first name was Barney had it changed at Simmons's. The talk about the man's being dead is all bosh. If I can possibly induce my attorney to allow me, I will take the witness stand, when I may take it into my mind to tell a few things."

The prisoner inquired, with some concern, what was the opinion of the general public on the case.

"BLACK PETE" TESTIFIES.

Peter Mathias, of Canton, more familiarly known as "Black Pete," was called to the stand at 2:15 Monday afternoon. He is at present confined in the Stark county workhouse, on the charge of being a suspicious character, although he stated to the court that the reason why he had been sent there was one of the most inexplicable happenings of his life. He was employed as a bartender in Charles Simmons's saloon in the winter of 1897. One night, shortly after the Hartong affair, Simmons, Henderson and others were drinking in a room adjoining the saloon, when Simmons came out and asked the witness whether there was change in the drawer for a $100 bill. He replied that there was not and Simmons, putting on his hat, left the saloon by a rear door. Mr. Grant conducted the cross examination.

THE STATE COULD NOT REST.

The intention of Prosecutor Day to rest the state's case on Monday after noon could not be carried out. The state learned of several persons who might offer valuable testimony, at a late hour, and at once issued subpœnas for them. None had been returned up to 3 o'clock, and court was accordingly adjourned until 8:30 o'clock Tuesday morning.

THE CONVICTS RETURN.

Charles Silvey and Addie Lewis, the convicts, who were not called upon by the state to tell about the admissions which they claim Henderson made to them concerning his participation in the Hartong robbery, were returned to the penitentiary Tuesday morning, in charge of Guards Wood and Hayward. Although not allowed to testify, the men are much the happier over their short vacation.

TUESDAY MORNING'S SESSION.

Tuesday morning's session began at 8:30 promptly, with the reading of Monday's journal by Deputy Clerk Bliss. It was found correct and signed by Judge McCarty as read.

LOUIS SMITH RECALLED.

Louis Smith, who testified last week, was recalled by the state and examined by Mr. Pomerene. The witness was asked concerning the location of the Hartong residence, Stripe's church and Greentown, with reference to their direction and distance from Canton.

WINNET AGAIN ON THE RACK.

A. B. Winnet was recalled for further cross-examination by Mr. Grant. He admitted that he had some interest in the case and that several of the state's witnesses had been looked up by him. Mr. Grant asked whether he knew Beatty Scott. Winnet said he did, having met him for the first time in the penitentiary. He admitted that he had several conversations with Scott, and had asked him whether Henderson had ever let anything "drop" in his presence concerning his connection with the Hartong murder. The witness denied that he had ever told Scott that if he would so testify Mr. Pomerene would secure a pardon for him.

Beatty Scott has been subpœnaed by the defense and will arrive, in Sheriff Zaiser's charge, some time today. He will be the only one of the twenty-four convicts subpœnaed by the defense who will be brought here and placed upon the stand.

SICK MAN ON THE STAND.

Scott Hess, of Canton, whom illness prevented from testifying at Monday afternoon's session, next took the stand, the interrogations being put by Mr. Pomerene. He has been a cook by occupation, for some years past, and had served in this capacity in one of the Canton military companies during the Spanish-American war. He was acquainted with William Henderson and John Eckert. In the latter part of October, 1897, he had met Henderson, his brother Ed., Eckert, and a man named Hahn, in Canton, and had overheard the conversation in which they were indulging. The objection of the defense to the testimony was overruled. "One of the four remarked, 'I need some money bad, and I'll have it if I have to knock somebody on the head for it. I know a place where I can get it, a two-hours' drive north of here.'" The witness left Canton shortly after, and had heard of the Hartong crime while in Cleveland some time before Christmas.

Judge McCarty, at the close of the testimony, ordered it all stricken out, holding that the time of the conversation was too remote, and that a two-hours' drive north of Canton might take a person to many different places.

THE STATE RESTS.

At 9:15, when the examination of Scott Hess was concluded, Prosecutor Day announced that the state rested its case.

WITNESSES FOR DEFENSE CALLED.

Deputy Clerk Bliss then read the names of twenty-three witnesses called by the defense. Some embarassment was caused the court by the fact that not a single witness was present to respond to his name, although all were subpœnaed to appear at 8 o'clock this morning. After an hour's wait,

CHARLES SIMMONS APPEARED.

He was examined by Mr. Grant. He conducted the saloon in East Tuscarawas street, which has been mentioned frequently in the testimony of state witnesses. He now resides in Cleveland. He had heard of the Hartong affair. He denied the conversation which Witness Hammond testified to having heard between himself and Henderson and others concerning Greentown, and "requiring nerve," etc.

He remembered the occasion when he had had a $100 bill changed at the office of the Canton Brewing Company. It had been presented in payment for drinks, by a stranger named Barney. Before going to the Brewing Company's office, he had called at several other places, and had asked for change. He denied the second conversation, which Eli Hammond testified to having heard, concerning the difficulty experienced in getting the $100 bill changed. He denied that, one night after the Greentown affair, he had asked "Black Pete" whether there was change in the drawer for a $100 bill.

Cross examination was conducted by Mr. Pomerene. To the latter's inquiry as to whether he did not then conduct a disreputable house in Canton, and was not now conducting one in Cleveland, the witness replied negatively. He admitted that he was acquainted with Henderson, "Dutch" Frank, "Chub" Piero and other crooks, and that the latter frequented his place. He denied that whenever a theft or robbery was committed in Canton that his place was the first searched by the officers for the detection of the guilty parties. He also denied having made a remark of this character to Mr. Pomerene, in the presence of the chief of police of Cleveland. He admitted that when Marshal Reed and an officer had called at his place to inquire about the $100 bill, he had purposely misinformed them concerning it. He was afraid of getting into trouble himself. He admitted that he had served a sentence in the Stark county work house. He denied that certain indictments against him were nollied on the condition that he would leave Canton. He admitted that Henderson might have asked Minerva Blatt to change a $100 bill, for all he knew to the contrary.

AN ALIBI WITNESS.

Simon Becher, of Canton, a painter by trade, was examined by Judge Baldwin. He has been acquainted with Henderson for some time. He thought he had seen the latter in Tony Piero's saloon, on the public square, on the night of the Hartong assault, between 10 and 11 o'clock. He had heard Henderson order some soup and a drink. There were several other persons in the room. The latter had said he had been out to a dance and had traveled eighteen miles. To Prosecutor Day, in cross-examination, the witness admitted that he was not certain about the time of night, but admitted that it might have been between 11 and 12 o'clock. He had been in the saloon several times before in the same week, and there were persons inside on every occasion. He was unable to name any of these. He remembered the night of which he told, however, because of having read of the Greentown affair the next day and of having associated Henderson with the crime.

FRANK PIERO,

a brother of Anthony Piero, in whose saloon Becher claimed to have seen Henderson on the night of the Greentown affair, was called. He worked in his brother's saloon during November and December, 1897. He saw Henderson in the saloon on the night of the Hartong assault. In the early part of the evening Henderson had been playing cards in the saloon. From 10 to 12 o'clock Henderson, his brother, a young man named Schafer and himself, were engaged in scrubbing the saloon and two adjoining rooms. Asked what impressed the date on his mind, he replied: "Henderson was standing at the west end of the bar reading the paper, the next evening. He turned to me and remarked, 'They can't blame us with that, can they? We were scrubbing at that time last night.'"

Mr. Pomerene conducted the cross examination. The witness remembered the date because the occurrence was unusual. Mr. Pomerene named a number of crimes and attempts, asking the witness if he remembered the dates on which they were committed. He did not. Neither did he remember that Henderson had come into the saloon, late in the evening, and asked for a bowl of soup, saying that he had traveled eighteen miles, and had been attending a dance, as testified by Mr. Becher. He did not know what induced Henderson to remark that "they can't blame us for it." Mr. Grant conducted a short re-direct.

ANTHONY PIERO,

who conducts a saloon on the square, opposite the court house, was next called to the stand. He said Henderson was in his place of business early in the evening of December 2, 1897, and came in again about 10 o'clock, assisting witness, Robert Shafer, and a nephew of witness to scrub out the saloon. About 1 o'clock on the morning of December 3 witness and Shafer left the saloon, Henderson remaining to keep up the fire, in order to dry out the room. Witness returned at 6 o'clock in the morning and found Henderson sitting by the stove. He was sure of the date, because he kept a memorandum of daily receipts and expenses, and one item referred to payment of fifty cents to Henderson for helping to clean the saloon. The state objected to the evidence, so far as the memoranda was concerned, the defense claiming it should be admitted as corroborative testimony. The court sustained the objection. In the cross-examination by Pomerene, the witness was greatly confused He could not remember any other date when Henderson was in his place; had paid his nephew for helping him to scrub, but had made no entry in his book; asked whether his place of business was a resort for crooks, if he kept an upper room in which "Dutch Frank, "Chub" Piero and others of similar character congregated, he answered in the negative; he also denied that he had been charged with burglarizing Ream's grocery store, and other acts of a criminal nature.

Beatty Scott, in charge of Sheriff Zaiser, arrived in the city today, from Columbus.

(Continued on page 8.)

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. Cheney for the last 13 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transaction, and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.
WEST & TRUAX,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

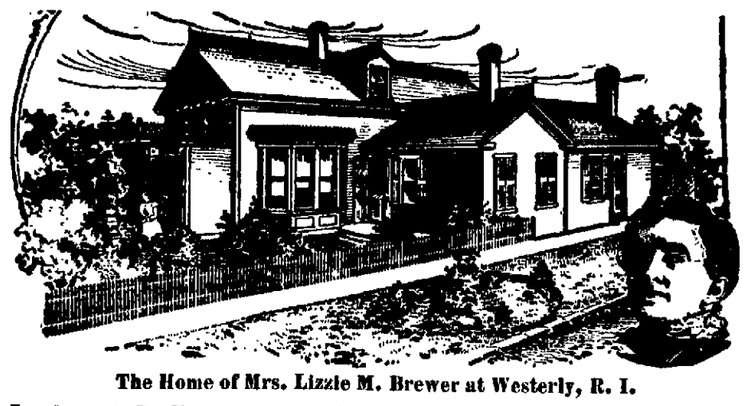
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best

Great opportunity offered to good, reliable men. Salary of $15 per week and expenses for man with rig to introduce our Poultry Mixture and Insect Destroyer in the country. Send stamp, American Mfg. Co. Terre Haute, Ind.

Now is the time to subscribe.

MRS. BREWER RECOMMENDS PERUNA FOR GRIP AND FEMALE CATARRH.



The Home of Mrs. Lizzie M. Brewer at Westerly, R. I.

In a letter to Dr. Hartman concerning the merits of Pe-ru-na, Mrs. Brewer writes, among other things:

WESTERLY, R. I.

"Dear Dr. Hartman—I find Pe-ru-na a sure cure for all catarrhal affections so common in this part of the country. It cures a cold at once. There is no cough medicine that can at all equal Pe-ru-na. As for la grippe, there is no other remedy that can at all compare with Pe-ru-na.

"I am among the sick a great deal in our city and have supplied many invalids with Pe-ru-na, simply because I am enthusiastic in my faith as to its results. I have never known it to fail to quickly and permanently remove that demoralized state of the human system which follows la grippe.

"In all cases of extreme weakness I use Pe-ru-na with perfect confidence of a good result. In cases of weakness peculiar to my sex I am sure that no other remedy can approach in good results the action of Pe-ru-na. It meets all the bad symptoms to which females are subject. The irregularities and nervousness, the debility and miseries which afflict more or less the women from girlhood to change of life, are one and all met and overcome by this excellent remedy. I wish every young lady in our city could read your book.

"Mrs. Lizzie M. Brewer."

Pe-ru-na will cure the worst cases of catarrh. La grippe is acute epidemic catarrh, for which Pe-ru-na is a specific.

Mrs. J. W. Reynolds, New Lisbon, Ohio, suffered for many years with chronic catarrh of the lungs, head and throat; continuous cough; many physicians failed to cure. Permanently cured by Pe-ru-na. Thousands of testimonials could be produced. A valuable treatise on catarrh sent free by The Pe-ru-na Medicine Company, Columbus, O.

AN ANNUAL REPORT

Dr. Miller Gives Interesting Facts.

THERE WERE 136 DEATHS.

The Births Numbered 221, the Second Ward Leading with 66—One More Death from Consumption than Last Year—Were 70 New Buildings Erected.

The report of Health Officer T. Clarke Miller, accepted but not read by the city council Monday evening, contains many important and interesting facts, most of which have heretofore been printed in THE INDEPENDENT.

Although the board of health should meet monthly, the report shows that but one regular and two special meetings were held during the year. The report states that there seemed to be no unusual prevalence of any disease, yet diseases incident to the season were more severe and intractable than usual, and the mortality among people advanced in years or enfeebled from other causes was very large, 27 per cent of the decedents having been over 65 years of age. The severity of the winter is suggested as one of the causes. The number of deaths of persons between 20 and 35 years old is referred to as being abnormally large at 18 per cent. The sanitary policeman inspected 2,749 premises Cellars cleaned numbered 73; cellars disinfected, 23; chicken coops cleaned, 130. complaints investigated, 180; houses placarded, 97; dead horses removed, 21.

There were 136 deaths during the year, exceeding the total of 1898 by 28. The death rate per thousand population is given as 10. Forty deaths occurred in the third ward, this being the greatest number in any one ward.

The deaths from leading causes are as follows: Alcobolism, 2; from accidents, 8; apoplexy, 6; Bright's disease, 4; bronchitis, 3; cancer, 7; consumption, 10. diphtheria, 6; old age, 8; paralysis, 4. pneumonia, 7. In 1898, there were 9 deaths from consumption. In 1897, there were 13.

During the year there were 45 cases of diphtheria: 43, measles; 24 typhoid fever. There were no serious epidemics, the mortality from infectious diseases being very low.

Some deaths from conjectural causes, the report says, there is reason to suspect were due to the use of coal tar products for relief of headaches. "The sale of these drugs on everybody's demand," states the report, "and without the directions of a physican, ought to be forbidden by law, and the seller made responsible for threatening or fatal results."

It is suggested that the city take a census at least once between decennial periods, which could be done at little expense if the board of health and the police department would co-operate. Thus the death rate could be based on the actual, rather than the estimated, population.

The births were as follows: First ward, 58; second, 66; third, 58; fourth, 39; total, 221. The birth rate per thousand is 16.37. Last year it was 20.69.

The two cases of smallpox cost the city $507 57. It is recommended that the city continue in possession of the East Tremont street pest house, notwithstanding the fact that the smallpox patients referred to were not removed to that property.

The number of buildings erected is given as 70. In the first ward there were 22; second, 21; third, 16; fourth, 11. The total number of rooms is 425.

It is stated that the council has not provided such legislation as to make it possible for the board of health to exercise proper supervision over plumbing.

The absence of vents in some of the new lines of sewer the report refers to as "grave omissions."

The burial permits issued during the year numbered 243.

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mrs. Henry Schnierle is the guest of Cleveland relatives.

Mrs. John Ellis and Miss Minnie Ellis are guests of relatives in Wilmot.

William Poe is seriously ill at the home of his mother, in Wissmar avenue.

Miss Anna Shorb has accepted a position in Falke's confectionery store.

E. P. McConnaughey was called to Youngstown, on Monday, by the death of his grandfather.

Postmaster A. L. Dierdorf, of New Philadelphia, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Jarvis on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wade have returned from their wedding trip, and will this week take up their residence east of the city.

Luther Borway has purchased the residence formerly owned by the late Richard Powell, in Thorn street, and is having it remodeled.

Mr. and Mrs. John K. Paul have shipped their household goods to Cleveland, and next week will leave for that city, where they will reside in the future.

John McGowan, Dan Snyder and Frank Sommers, convicted of the murder of N. K. Goss, of Edinburg, in Portage county, were yesterday sentenced to imprisonment for life.

William Bauhart, of Barberton, was in the city on Sunday. He left today for Peru, South America, to look after the interests of the Diamond Match Company, of Barberton.

Boatmen believe that the canal has seen its last freeze until next winter, and in consequence traffic has been generally resumed. Heavy cargoes of wood are being unloaded at the glass works.

As the season of housecleaning is at hand, a request made last year is renewed to the effect that old magazines, which would otherwise be destroyed, may be sent to the McClymonds public library.

The industrial school of St. John's church closed last Saturday. On Friday next an exhibition of the season's work will be given in the school house, to be followed on Saturday by a dinner for the children who were members of the school.

Edward Llewelyn, of 78 Cliff street, grown melancholy because of partial blindness brought on by an accident at the rolling mill, was on Monday adjudged insane, and removed to the state hospital. Probate Judge Wise was present at his examination.

C. C. Smith, of Cincinnati, who for a number of years was pastor of the Christian church in this city, will lecture in the latter church on Friday evening. Mr. Smith has traveled extensively, and his friends will be glad of this opportunity to hear him. Admission will be free.

The Akron city board of elections removed the local Prohibition ticket from the spring election ballots on Friday. The party had the necessary one per cent of the vote in Akron last fall, but not in the state. The board's construction of the law is a new one, and the case will probably go into court.

An unusual duty befell Judge George F. Robinson, of Ravenna, on Monday, when he was called upon to impose three life sentences within an hour. The convicted men were John McGowan, Dan Snyder and Frank Sommers, who murdered N. K. Gross at Edinburg on the morning of January 13 while perpetrating a burglary.

The policemen of Youngstown want an increase in their salaries, and as the city commissioner has refused their demand they have arranged with State Senator Wirt to introduce a bill, to apply to both Akron and Youngstown, fixing the annual salary of patrolmen at $1,000, chief of police $1,800, and lieutenant of police $1,200.

At the Sunday meeting of the local branch of the green glass bottle blowers' association it was decided that hereafter the regular session should be held on Saturday night. Previous to this season, it was impossible for the union to meet any time but Sunday, as some of the members were obliged to work on Saturday and other nights.

The young men of the Presbyterian church met in the chapel on Monday evening and organized themselves into a club of twenty-two members with the Rev. J. F. Clokey, president; J. A. McLaughlin, vice president, and Charles Strobel, secretary. Dr. D. W. Gans was present and gave an interesting and instructive exhibition with the microscope.

George E. Guernsey, of this city, and Miss Hazel Bowman were married at 8 o'clock Tuesday evening at the First M. E. parsonage, the Rev. J. I. Wilson officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Guernsey will, for the present, reside with the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hershey Bowman, northwest of the city. Mr. Guernsey is the proprietor of a South Erie street barber shop.

The Ohio Table Company now has forty-six men and boys at work, and on last Saturday, the semi-monthly pay day, so Mr. Arnold says, $750 was paid out. This is the company's busy season, though at no time since operations were commenced have there been fewer than thirty-seven men and boys at work. During the last five weeks between $4,000 and $5,000 worth of goods were sold.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Massillon Bridge Company will be held this month. The past year, in spite of the handicap on account of the scarcity of the materials, has been an excellent one. About $285,000 worth of work has been turned out, and there are many big contracts now on hand. All of the steel portions of the buildings which comprise the works of Coxey's new plant are at the bridge shop, many changes and modifications being necessary.

The recently organized Allegro Banjo, Mandolin and Guitar Club, made its first public appearance Saturday evening at Richville, where it furnished excellent music at a school entertainment. The club is composed of Misses Helen Paul, Mamie Weinrich, Ida Sonnhalter and Flo Royer, and Messrs. Clarence Royer, Albert Waltz, Thomas Yost and Edward McCarthy.

A. E. Townsend, of Doylestown, general manager of the new Barberton, Doylestown & Massillon electric railway company, will arrive in Massillon from New York the latter part of this week, and will be prepared to state when and where the construction of the line will be commenced. The frost is well out of the ground now, and the company is anxious to have operations under way, as are the laborers who expect to find employment.

Auditor of State Guilbert has decided that the land appraisers must finish their work by July 2. He points out that there is but one way of ascertaining the value of land for farming purposes. This is by ascertaining its producing quality; the average value or selling price of each kind of crop it will produce; the cost in labor and outlay of each kind of crop, which includes the value of superintending, cost of hired help and machinery, board, and all incidentals. Then after deducting these from value of crops, the residue will enable the appraiser to fix the actual money value of the lands so as to allow the owner six per cent interest for investment.

The funeral of the late Clement Russell took place from the residence in East Tremont street on Sunday at 2 o'clock. Prayers were read by the Rev. F. H. Simpson, pastor of the Christian church, and a short but eloquent address was delivered by the Rev. C. M. Roberts, rector of St. Timothy's church. The employes of Russell & Co. and of the Massillon postoffice attended the services and marched to the cemetery in a body. The pall bearers, old friends and business companions of Mr. Russell, were J. J. Howald, J. E. Johns, W. F. Ricks, F. W. Brown, C. O. Heggem and James Peacock. The coffin was surrounded with flowers. Allen A. Russell, of Indianapolis, and Thomas B. Russell, of Alliance, attended the funeral.

BITTEN BY A DOG.

Child of John Hinderer Attacked by a Vicious Animal.

A child of Mr. and Mrs. John Hinderer, of 70 Jarvis avenue, was bitten in the cheek by a dog belonging to Robert Moore, on Sunday. The dog was killed by Policeman McGuire Monday morning. The child's wound has been given proper treatment, and serious results are not now expected.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

No acid except that from the grape—pure, healthful cream of tartar—is used in Royal Baking Powder.

Royal Baking Powder imparts that peculiar sweetness, flavor and delicacy noticed in the finest cake, biscuit, rolls, etc., which expert pastry cooks declare is unobtainable by the use of any other leavening agent.

Alum is used in making cheap baking powders. If you want to know the effect of alum upon the tender linings of the stomach, touch a piece to your tongue. You can raise biscuit with alum baking powder, but at what a cost to health!

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

ADDITIONS TO WORKS.

Star Silicate Co. and W. R. Harrison & Co. Need More Room.

Philip Diefenbacher and a force of men today commenced work on the foundation of an addition to the works of the Star Silicate Company, in Walnut street.

Carloads of brick and stone are being unloaded at the factory of W. R. Harrison & Company, in Walnut street, and the erection of the new foundry will shortly be commenced. The building will be northeast of the main structure.

SPRING

Annually

SAYS

Take

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

In the Spring those Pimples, Boils, Eruptions and General Bad Feelings, indicate that there are cobwebs in the system. It needs a thorough brushing, and the best brush is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which sweeps all humors before it. This great medicine eradicates Scrofula, subdues Salt Rheum, neutralizes the acidity which causes Rheumatism—in short, purifies the blood and thoroughly renovates the whole physical system.

Even the kidneys and liver, those important organs which when in rebellion are so difficult to subdue, readily respond to the regulating and invigorating powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The stomach also gains new strength, welcomes food, and under its "magic touch" begins the work of digestion without causing distress.

"And my nerves, too," writes one lady, "are made steady and firm, since I began the use of this medicine. I no longer have that nameless dread, do not hesitate to go anywhere I wish, sleep well, and seem to be having a new kind of happy existence, for which I thank Hood's."

It possesses properties Peculiar to Itself which make it the Ideal Spring Medicine.

THE TEST OF A LAW.

Contractor Must Take the Initiative.

THEN COMES THE MAYOR.

There is Every Probability That Contractors Whose Bids for Work are Now in Intend to Pay $1.50 for Eight Hours' Work—The First Contract to be Let.

The test of Councilman Peter Smith's $1.50 eight-hour work day ordinance will come when a contractor performing work for the city hires men for less money or attempts to work them a greater number of hours than those specified. It will be the duty of Mayor Wise to see that the ordinance is enforced. If the contractor should disregard the measure, then the question of its constitutionality will be given to the courts to decide.

Though the council thought there was Monday evening, there is not the faintest doubt that the two contracts for the improvement of Cedar street must be let with the eight-hour, $1.50 understanding, for the specifications include the following clause: "The contract shall be entered into and the labor performed in accordance with an ordinance regulating the hours of labor and the price thereof on city contracts, passed by the city council October 23, 1899." The ordinance referred to is Mr. Smith's measure. If the contractor fails to take this into consideration, he will be the loser.

Philip Diefenbacher, of 182 Wooster street, whose bid for the curbing and guttering of Cedar street was the lowest, was asked Tuesday morning if he submitted his bid with the understanding that he was to pay $1.50 for eight hours' work.

"Why," said he, "I thought that ordinance called for nine hours. But, of course if it's eight, as you say, I'll only work my men eight hours and will pay them $1.50 a day."

J. J. and J. P. Geis, whose bid for the grading and hauling is the lowest, do not make so positive a statement. "We are prepared to go ahead with the work in accordance with the specifications," said J. J. Geis Monday evening. "We saw no mention in the specifications concerning the hours of work or the pay of laborers, though an ordinance is referred to. All the same, we are prepared to work away immediately. Further than this we have nothing to say on the subject."

The Messrs Geis will employ a greater number of laborers than Mr. Diefenbacher, who will have work for masons mainly. The improvement of West street, which will cost about $1,500, will bring this question up again. The contracts above referred to are the first to be let under the Smith ordinance.

Mr. John Spencer, of Murray City Ohio, writes Dr. Livingston as follows: "You have cured me of a very bad case of indigestion and kidney trouble, which had a very disastrous effect upon my heart, and I became greatly alarmed over my condition and had about made up my mind that there was no help for me. I was under your care five months and today am perfectly well." Dr. Livingston will be at the Hotel Conrad, Massillon, on Wednesday and Thursday, April 4 and 5. Consultation free.

A CEREMONIAL PIPE.

Valuable Relic of a Day Very Far Back.

A. L. Pritchard, of Canton, who has an excellent archaeological collection himself, called at the Central engine house on Tuesday to look over Fireman Chris. Baatz's well filled cabinets of curios and relics. He declared the collection to be the best, all things considered, in the country.

Mr. Baatz has just received a valuable addition to his collection. It is what the scientists terms a ceremonial pipe, and it is believed that it was smoked at the war councils of the Indian chiefs centuries and centuries ago. The pipe is of stone and weighs several pounds. It is a fair representation of the human head, the ears and eyes being particularly well marked. From this fact, together with the fact that the mouth is scarcely visible, Mr. Baatz deduces that the pipe meant to the braves, "Keep your eyes and your ears open, and your mouths closed." The relic was found in Tuscarawas county.

THE IRON AND STEEL COMPANY

Permanent Organization Effected—A Chicago Office.

At a recent meeting of the stockholders of the Massillon Iron and Steel Company a permanent organization was effected with C. M. Russell, president; F. F. Fisher, vice president and general sales agent, and H. A. Croxton, secretary and treasurer. The company considers itself fortunate in having secured the services of Mr. Fisher, who has had more than seventeen years' experience in the business with J. B. Clow & Sons, of Chicago. He will have full charge of the company's affairs in Chicago and will have an office in the Rookery.

ABOUT $2,000 SECURED.

Board of Trade Committee Meeting with Excellent Success.

The board of trade's soliciting committee has already secured half of the $4,000 needed as a bonus to bring the steel plant of J. S. Coxey to Massillon. The committee has worked hard, and has been greatly encouraged by the prompt responses of citizens. The second half of the $4,000 will be more difficult to raise than the first. It is hoped, that all citizens have decided upon the amount they will subscribe, and will be able to speak definitely upon the first call of the committee, so that no time may be wasted.

CARRIES HIS COUNTY.

R. W. Tayler Has Votes to Spare—The Judgeship Fight.

EAST LIVERPOOL, March 26.—As a result of Saturday's Republican county primaries, Congressman R. W. Tayler will go into the Eighteenth district convention, with 50½ of the 81 votes in the Columbiana county delegation.

For common pleas judge the result was a surprise, Ralph A. Ambler, of Canton, carrying the county overwhelmingly against Judge I. H. Taylor, of Carrollton, Ambler will have 67 of the 81 delegates.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, March 27, 1900:

LADIES.

McCune, Miss E. Putman, Miss G. W.
Shaffer, Miss Edith
Carpenter, Miss Bessie

MEN.

Baker, Frank McCormick, M. F.
Batty, Jacob Mahon, Herman

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

FELIX R. SHEPLEY, P. M.

"He that seeks finds." He that takes Hood's Sarsaparilla finds in its use pure, rich blood and consequently good health.

RUMORS OF WAR.

Russia and Turkey Are Involved.

GEN. JOUBERT IS DEAD.

Lord Roberts is Preparing for an Advance on Pretoria—Boers are Again Assuming the Aggressive, Threatening British Line of Communication.

[By Associated Press to the Independent]

LONDON, March 28.—A special from Odessa to the Standard says: "There can no longer be any doubt as to the object of the warlike preparations now being completed in South Russia. Nearly 250,000 troops have already been mobilized for active service. The Black sea squadron, with transports, is held in instant readiness. The tension in the relations between St. Petersburg and the Sublime Porte becomes every day more acute. The position is looked upon with the gravest apprehension. If the Ottoman government, supported by Germany, should prove stubbornly intractable with regard to Russia's concessionary demands in Asia Minor, serious complications must inevitably ensue. The Russian garrisons in the Caucausus and along the Armenian frontier have been increased fourfold and equipped for active service."

LONDON, March 28.—[By Associated Press]—No particulars are given of the death of General Joubert. William Cox, a newspaper correspondent recently from Pretoria, said in a dispatch from Durban yesterday, that Joubert's life would be in danger in Pretoria, as he was suspected of half-heartedness.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Ex-Consul Macrum Before Committee on Foreign Affairs.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—[By Associated Press]—Sensational proceedings marked the session of the committee conducting the Idaho investigation. Mr. Lentz, in cross-examining Governor Steuneberg, made the statement that some state deputies were living with disreputable women. Mr. Cheney, attorney for Idaho, sprang to his feet and said, "I hurl that statement back at you." Lentz retorted, "You would go out this window if you did not have this committee at your back." Finally, a motion to eject Cheney was made, but after he had explained that he did not mean to say that Lentz lied, but only that what he stated was not true, the motion was withdrawn.

Ex-Consul Macrum, of Ohio, was before the committee on foreign affairs today, and repeated the statement, already made through the Associated Press, concerning alleged tampering with his mail by the British. He said the British had the American cable cipher.

The President has told the Republicans from Kentucky that he cannot disarm the militia of either faction, but is willing so far as he legitimately may do so to recognize the Republican officials of the state.

The Senate has agreed to vote on the Puerto Rican bill next Tuesday, at 4 p. m.

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GRAND OLYMPIAN GAMES

Programme of Sports For the Paris Exposition.

ROWING CONTESTS ON THE SEINE.

Grounds at Vincennes Set Aside For Sports — International Golf on the Course of the French Club at Compiegne — The Stade Parisienne. Archery, Boxing and Wrestling.

The end of April will see the beginning of the exodus of sportsmen and athletes to Paris, the former to witness and the latter to take part in the Olympian games to be held during the exposition. The events which comprise these games will not take place within the limit of the exposition proper, but are to be held at Vincennes, about an hour's ride from the heart of the city, says the New York Commercial Advertiser. The heavy transportation exhibits will be shown in the same place, which will be reached from the main grounds by a narrow gauge railway built especially for the purpose.

The programme of sports, which is open to registered athletes the world over, is divided into ten sections, comprising baseball, track and field sports, tennis, golf, football, cricket, gymnastics, fencing with sword, foil and saber, shooting, horse racing (running, pacing and trotting), bicycling, racing with automobiles, nautical events (boating and yachting), life saving on land and water and aerial navigation.

The last week in April has been set aside for the commencement of the golf games. The events will be: An amateur championship, an amateur handicap, a ladies' championship and a ladies' handicap. The rules of the St. Andrew's club of England will govern the contest. The course on which the competition will be played is owned by the French Golfing society and is located at Compiegne. It was here that Jeanne d'Arc was taken prisoner in 1430 while leading a sortie against the troops of Burgundy the Betrayer. The town itself dates beck more than 1,100 years and is connected with many interesting events in French history. The links are said to be most picturesquely situated and are but one hour's ride from Paris.

The athletic events and similar competitions will be held in a colossal building called the Stade Parisienne, close by the Arc de Triomphe. The building is modeled on the lines of the ancient stadium at Athens. Performances will be given twice daily in an arena, the area of which is about 20,000 square feet. The auditorium will have a seating capacity of 10,000. Many American clubs and institutions will be represented in the athletic games. Among the colleges and universities Princeton, Pennsylvania and Cornell will send athletic teams.

Among the various sports the ancient pastime of archery will receive much attention. In England and Belgium are a number of clubs of amateur archers, and the Royal Academy of Scotland, whose birth dates back to a Queen Anne charter of 1703, has announced its intention of sending a team of marksmen to compete. France has a Societe des Chevaliers de l'Arc, and England has the Royal Toxophilite society. Both were inaugurated in the early part of the eighteenth century and still preserve the traditions of the sport.

As already announced, the international rowing contests will be held on the Seine, while the pretty Lake Daumesnil, almost in the center of the grounds, will be given up to the other aquatic contests.

The twentieth century fad, automobilism, will not be neglected. France easily leads all other countries in this particular industry, and extensive plans are being made in connection with this part of the exhibition. The Automobile club of France has combined with the management of the exposition, and both are working hard to make the exhibit a success. All the races, whether 100 or 1,000 miles, will start and finish at Vincennes park. There will be also a series of short races around Lake Daumesnil during June, July, August and September. A sum of $400,000 has been appropriated to the Vincennes annex, and $25,000 will be spent on the automobiles.

The closing feature of the automobile exhibit will consist of a grand procession from Vincennes to the chalet of the Automobile club of France on the Bois de Boulogne. The carriages in holiday decorations will traverse the main boulevards and avenues of Paris. On the same evening the automobile launches will have a flower fete on Lake Daumesnil.

Although boxing has never been popular in France, the "manly art" will be liberally patronized. There will be a programme of French and English styles. In this latter class there are three classes, poids lourds (heavyweights), poid moyens (middleweights) and poid legers (lightweights), both for amateurs and professionals. In the French style there are only two classes, heavyweight and lightweight. In each class the prizes are 5,000, 2,000 and 1,000 francs. The world's championship will be of the value of 25,000 francs. The classes of wrestlers are gros poids (extra heavyweight), poid lourds, poid moyens and poid legers, with prizes of 3,000, 2,000, 1,000 and 500 francs.

To Celebrate Longfellow Day.

A group of literary folk in Boston have started plans to observe the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Longfellow in Boston in 1907, says the Pittsburg Dispatch. The people of Portland, Me., where he was born, will also celebrate the date.

NO BICYCLE SULKY PATENT.

How a Long Contested Lawsuit Was Finally Decided.

The long contested patent suit against W. S. Frazier & Co., the well known carriage manufacturers at Aurora, Ills., brought against them by the Hickory Wheel company, Newton, Mass., to restrain them from building pneumatic sulkies, came to a decision adverse to the patent on Friday, March 2, in the United States court of appeals, Chicago, says The Horseman.

It will be remembered that the pneumatic sulky first came out in the season of 1892; that Sterling Elliott, the well known bicycle league man, made claim to its invention and applied for letters patent in the fall of that year. The patent examiner refused to issue the patent upon his showing, whereupon he appealed to the board of appeals in the patent office, and the board sustained the examiner, but further appeal was taken to the commissioner of patents, and without giving any reasons therefor he directed that the patent be issued. This was done in March, 1893. Elliott assigned the patent to the Hickory Wheel company, one of Colonel A. A. Pope's corporations, which sent out circulars of warning to manufacturers, dealers and buyers threatening to institute suits against all who dared to put a pneumatic tire on a sulky or use or sell a pneumatic tired sulky other than their own. Elliott came west and proposed to sulky manufacturers to charge them $50 royalty upon each sulky manufactured, this in turn to be charged to the horsemen and drivers. W. S. Frazier & Co. refused to recognize the validity of the patent, and by the direction of Colonel Pope suit was brought against them for infringement in March, 1894.

The plaintiff took evidence all over the United States to support his patent and among others the testimony of the late Robert Bonner, J. Malcolm Forbes, J. H. Steiner and Charles S. Caffrey. The case was hotly contested, as it meant a big sum of royalty to the plaintiff should he succeed. Some startling evidence was adduced in the case. Frazier & Co. employed agents all over the United States to gather information, and upon the taking of the testimony the plaintiffs were surprised that there should be produced a ball bearing, pneumatic tired sulky which

THE ORIGINAL PNEUMATIC CART.

had been used all over the United States without attracting very much attention during the season of 1891 by Mr. M. P. Ketchum, a Canadian banker, who made the principal fairs in the United States with his trotting dog Doc. This sulky clearly anticipated the so called Elliott invention and cut no small figure in the decision of the case. The original dog sulky was introduced in evidence and was before the court. It cost Frazier & Co. a round sum to buy the sulky, as the owner had learned for what purpose it was wanted.

The case came to a hearing in the circuit court of the United States before Judge Grosscup in June, 1898, and the decision of the able judge declared the patent null and void for the want of novelty and invention. The plaintiff took an appeal to the United States court of appeals, which heard arguments at the October term last, and the case was taken under advisement, and it was decided as stated above, affirming the decision of Judge Grosscup in an able and exhaustive opinion of considerable length.

Thus it will be seen that it was six years from the beginning of the case to the decision of the court of appeals, which is final. The court said of the Elliott patent:

"It is a bald aggregation of parts, old in the art, each part operating in the old and usual way, without any semblance of invention in the mechanical means by which a new or useful result is brought about, and even if the combination were otherwise patentable the previous state of the art shows it was not new to this patent. Pneumatic tires had been used and fully developed before, in connection with bicycles, as early as 1891. Solid rubber and cushion tires had been used long before and were familiar to the public. These and the pneumatic tire, which now takes their place, had also been used upon small wheels of all sizes, such as are called for by this patent."

The court called attention to the fact that the advantage of pneumatic tires had been pointed out by Thompson, an English inventor, as early as 1845.

New Freak Vest.

A nobby vest recently seen in a Fifth avenue tailoring establishment was certainly unique, perhaps a little too much so to take hold, says the New York Mail and Express. It was of a neat plaid material, but its cut was most striking. At the top it was of the double breasted, collarless type, but the double breasted effect sloped inward till at the bottom there was only one button. The buttons thus formed a V.

When asked what he called it, the tailor looked as though he had met his Waterloo.

"I'm sure I don't know what to name it," he replied.

GOOD WORK IN AFRICA.

Handling and Supplying the British Army.

FINE RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

Inviolable Secrecy Maintained in the Dispatch of Troops to the Front. Ordinary Traffic Little Interfered With by the Military Traffic—Supply Departments Well Managed.

A long letter from its Cape Town correspondent appears in a recent number of the London Times describing "Some Things Which Have Gone Well." The carrying on of the war in South Africa involves, the correspondent points out, the transportation of 70,000 troops from distant points and their supply on a line 350 miles long, 500 miles from the base. The problem before the supply departments, therefore, has been difficult, wholly apart from any strategical problems.

Of the debarkation of troops the correspondent writes: "At this end of their journey the arrangements for bringing the transports alongside the shore for landing the men and horses and for unloading the stores were everywhere admirable. At Cape Town and Durban, where there are proper harbors, the soldiers were, as a rule, simply marched out of the ship into trains standing ready on the other side of the quay and run up to the front before they had time to realize they had landed in South Africa. A striking feature of the dispatch of troops," the correspondent continues, "has been the secrecy of the whole operation, a secrecy invaluable in a land swarming with spies. As a rule, the destination of a military train was kept secret until within a few hours of its arrival at De Aar, when a telegram would go up to the railway authorities there with instructions where to forward it."

The supply and forwarding of these troops could not have been managed had not the railway been handled admirably. Even before the war the chief traffic manager of the Cape government roads, which are narrow gauge affairs, assumed the organization of traffic undeterred by the neutrality or worse of the ministers, whose subordinate he was. The station masters stood by the manager, and acted as spies and agents for the British. When the army appeared, the military director of railways decided to let the railway people run the road and perfected a system of co-operation between them and the military. He is a military counterpart to the civilian general managers, his assistants represent the chief traffic managers, and so on, most of the assistants and deputy assistants having had experience in managing government roads in India and Burma. The government is paying the railways 7 pence per truck per mile, irrespective of the contents of the truck, and what with railway men to load and army officers to throw out unnecessary luggage — the mahogany mess table of a crack cavalry regiment, for instance, which it was hoped might be carried up to the firing line—the arrangement works out to about 1 farthing per mile for each man, 3 farthings for each horse and 5 farthings for each ton of freight.

The military traffic has interfered little with the ordinary traffic, though of course a few through trains have been taken off. The capacity of the western line of the Cape government railways is seven military trains a day; on the central line five a day, and on the eastern line three. In the week ending Jan. 26 the western line carried 7,650 men, 3,535 animals, 11 guns, with 799 tons of ammunition, etc., and 1,184 tons of supplies. It must be remembered that the road is narrow gauge, that the grades are steep and that coal has to be carried 500 miles from the coast.

The supply departments, the correspondent says, have been well managed and kept up with the troops constantly. Fresh bread is provided daily, and frozen meat is brought almost daily from Australia, thus doing away with the dirt of cattle on hoof and the trouble of slaughtering. Jam has been supplied abundantly, and Queen Victoria's chocolate has been only one small part of the sweet stuff provided for Tommy Atkins. We have heard of men going a long time without food; but, all things considered, it seems evident that the administrative departments of the British army in South Africa have been managed efficiently, even though, until the arrival of Lord Roberts, the executive departments appeared at a disadvantage.

England's Increase In Cavalry.

If there is one thing which the recent fighting in South Africa has shown more than anything else, it is the value of cavalry and our need of it, says the London Chronicle. The British war office has duly noted this fact and risen to the occasion in the following remarkable manner: The army is to be permanently increased next year by 27,543 men, and among the items of increase we find: "Cavalry of the line—sergeants, 2; rank and file, 3; all ranks, 5." Two sergeants and three troopers, or is one of them a bugler boy? Who, we repeat, after this will dare to say that the British war office cannot and does not rise to the occasion?

Japan's Interest In China.

A significant sign of the part Japan hopes to play in the future in China is that the Japanese government has definitely offered to establish a military academy at Peking to educate Chinese under Japanese officers, says the Pittsburg Dispatch. It is believed China is favorably disposed toward this proposition.

Astounding Politeness.

The truck driver is proverbially profane, and when one is discovered who doesn't swear between syllables when his vehicle is jammed in a bunch of other trucks and blocked trolley cars you feel like taking off your hat to him. Down at Second and Chestnut streets one afternoon, when traffic was at its thickest and trucks and cars were lined along both thoroughfares, two truckmen had equal chances of making the crossing. One was coming down Chestnut and the other along Second street.

Had they been ordinary truckmen each would have whipped up, and the chances are that a collision would have resulted. But these two were not ordinary truckmen. With Chesterfieldian grace one waved his arm to the other, inviting him to take precedence. "You first!" shouted the driver, whereupon a messenger boy who had witnessed the remarkable scene gasped and nearly swallowed his cigarette stump. "After you," was the next contribution to this remarkable dialogue. "Wouldn't that jar you?" muttered a motorman, who was standing clanging his bell for all he was worth.

The two truckmen continued to motion for each other to go ahead. "I insist!" shouted one. "Oh, no; I insist!" shouted the other. Finally a policeman interfered. "Say, one o' yous ducks git a move on," he commanded. "This ain't no pink tea." The truckman coming down Chestnut street consented to cross the street, and traffic was gradually resumed.—Philadelphia Record.

A Persistent Poet.

Although R. K. Munkittrick has an enviable reputation as a humorist, yet he is not the quickest man in the world to see a joke when it is played on himself. Mr. Gibson, one of the editors of Puck and also a practical joker, arranged for a special jest to be administered to Mr. Munkittrick.

He had provided a trick telephone which emitted a shower of flour when anybody spoke into it.

When Mr. Munkittrick had arrived, it was suddenly discovered that the paper had gone to press and that his copy was too late. There was only one chance. Mr. Gibson said, and that was to telephone to the printer and tell him to stop the presses until his matter should be set up and inserted. He asked Mr. Munkittrick to go to the phone at once.

Then the staff sat and held their sides, waiting for the explosion. Finally Mr. Gibson rushed to the telephone and found his friend deluged in flour, but still persistently calling "Hello!" through the phone.

He led him back and carefully explained the joke.

When he finished, Munkittrick calmly remarked:

"Still, I think we ought to let the printer know about the copy; don't you?"—Saturday Evening Post.

The Parisian Way.

It must be hard for the untraveled Anglo-Saxon to grasp the idea that a poet can without loss of prestige recite his lines in a public cafe before a mixed audience. If such doubting souls could, however, be present at one of these noctes ambrosianæ, they would quickly realize that the Latin temperament can throw a grace and childish abandon around an act that would cause an Englishman or an American to appear supremely ridiculous. One's taste or sense of fitness is never shocked. It seems the most natural thing in the world to be sitting there with your glass of beer before you while some rising poet whose name ten years later may figure among the "Immortal Forty" recites to you his loves and his ambition or brings tears into your eyes with a description of some humble hero or martyr.—Eliot Gregory in Scribner's.

She Heard It.

The surpliced choir had done its duty for the evening service. But all during the church hours there had been a peculiar sound outside as if a child were crying. In reality it was something the matter with the organ. It could be heard distinctly in the auditorium of the church. When the choir sang the recessional and marched slowly out of the church into the dressing rooms, one of the young ladies among the sopranos asked the woman who takes care of the robes:

"Did you hear that awful squeaking out here?"

"Yes, indeed, mum; I could almost understand the words."

And nothing more was said on the subject.—Detroit Free Press.

Soldiers Avoid the Bean.

"I have noticed," said the old soldier, "that there is one vegetable which the veterans of the civil war religiously avoid. That is the bean. It proved a very staying article, but after we had campaigned on it from Shiloh to Nashville and from Antietam to the Wilderness we were ready to cry 'Enough!' I understand it is used but sparingly in the kitchens of soldiers' homes. It will take another generation to rehabilitate this vegetable in the affection of the American people."—New York Mail and Express.

A Question of Grammar.

"Ain't you got any sense?" asked the 4-year-old daughter of the man who doesn't believe in corporal punishment.

"Why, my dear," said the father reprovingly, "aren't you ashamed to talk to papa that way?"

"Excuse me, papa," she answered. "I meaned to say isn't you got any sense?"—Indianapolis News.

Caused a Slight Family Jar.

"Maria, did you read about that Philadelphia woman who was cured of her mental troubles by fasting 45 days? I believe such a treatment would cure that unhappy temper of yours."

"Yes, it would make an angel of me. Is that what you would like, John Billus?"—Exchange.

C., L. & W. POETS.

The Uhrichsville Chronicle publishes the poem, given below, which will doubtless bring a smile to the faces of local railway men, especially those employed on the C., L. & W. W. T. Hall, a brother of Yardmaster H. T. Hall, of this city, is yardmaster at Uhrichsville. He was filling a temporary vacancy in the dispatchers' office in that city, and his son, Fred Hall, was acting as day yardmaster. One night last week a brakeman quit his job, leaving his lanterns, etc., with Night Yardmaster La Tourette. When Fred Hall arrived at the office the next morning he referred the matter to his father as follows:

W. T. H:
W. G. Carroll, brakeman, has done turned in his tools,
His lantern and his switch keys, also his book of rules.
His job it didn't suit him—he quit in deep disgust.
Said he, "I'll work no longer on two old streaks of rust."
This little bunch of property he left with La Tourette;
I looked for him this morning, but haven't found him yet.
His tools are on the table, just as they were received,
And if you'll take them off my hands, I'll be very much relieved.
—F. H. H.

Mr. Hall referred the letter to J. W. Root, the trainmaster, who penned the following answer:

W. T. H.:
Of the company's property you are relieved,
Which from ex-Brakeman Carroll you received.
The privilege of "quitting" is never denied
To any employe who is dissatisfied.
However, we think we have reason to feel
'Twas wrong to slander our track of new steel.
But since he has seen fit to make a change,
For his time check we'll promptly arrange.
—J. W. R.

Mr. Root received the following reply:

J. W. R.:
We thank you kindly for the poem that was sent us,
And we're thankful for the property which Carroll did present us.
But I see no cause for slander, and I don't think there should be.
And this same man that slandered us is probably just a "would-be"
But we didn't call them rusty streaks, and hope you do not blame us,
Because these rusty streaks of iron some day may make us famous.
—F. F. H.

Get your shoes repaired at H. R. Hintz's. Tan shoes colored black. Open evenings till 8 o'clock.

THE RED LIGHT.

The Danger Signal That Must Always be Obeyed.

When there is danger on the railroad a red light is displayed. To run by this signal means death or injury to the passengers.

All through life we see the danger signals and, if unheeded, sorrow, despair and sometimes death result. These warnings are sent out by man or nature for our protection.

Nature sends out a warning signal when her laws have been disobeyed, and there is danger of going farther before the wrong has been righted.

The best machinery needs oil, so does the human machine.

The system becomes run down and needs to be built up. It must be placed in a healthy condition before it will do its work properly.

If the blood is impure and the liver torpid, the stomach fails to do its work, and dyspepsia, nervousness, catarrh, headaches and constipation are the result. These are nature's signals. Heed them before it is too late.

A new combination of thoroughly tried and tested remedies called Knox Stomach Tablets are now offered to suffering humanity. This new vegetable remedy goes to the seat of these disorders, builds up the whole system and transforms the weak and infirm into healthy men and women. A single box will be a most forcible argument to the sufferer.

Knox Stomach Tablets immediately relieve indigestion and are a positive cure for dyspepsia. If your druggist does not sell them, send fifty cents with your address and that of the druggist to the Knox Chemical Co., Battle Creek, Mich., and a full sized bottle will be sent postpaid.

DoesC offee Agree With You?

If not, drink Grain-O—made from pure grains. A lady writes: "The first time I made Grain-O I did not like it, but after using it for one week nothing would induce me to go back to coffee." It nourishes and feeds the system. The children can drink it freely with great benefit. It is the strengthening substance of pure grains. Get a package today from your grocer, follow the directions in making it and you will have a delicious and healthful table beverage for old and young. 15c and 25c.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25c a bottle.

TRAVELER'S REGISTER.

Trains Arrive and Depart on Central Standard Time.

Pittsb'gh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Div. Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time

Westward	9 AM	3 PM	15 PM	31 AM	11 PM	307 AM
Pittsb'gh lv.	*7 00	†1 35	*6 30	†5 00	*5 00	*8 00
Beaver Falls "	8 05	2 41	7 30	6 30	5 46	8 46
Columbiana "		3 44		7 43		
Leetonia "	9 06	3 51		7 53		
Salem "	9 18	4 05	8 34	8 08	6 37	9 37
Alliance ar	9 40	4 35	8 55	8 35	6 55	9 55
" lv	9 40	4 40	8 55	8 40	PM	AM
Maximo "		4 56		8 55		
Louisville "		5 08		9 06		
Canton "	10 10	5 24	9 27	9 23		
Massillon "	10 22	5 42	9 40	9 40		
Lawrence "		5 57		9 52		
Barton City "		6 05		10 00		
Orrville "	10 43	6 15	10 06	10 10		
Smithville "		6 25		10 20		
Wooster "	11 02	6 34	10 26	10 29		
Shreve "		6 50		10 45		
Big Prairie "		6 59		10 55		
Lakeville "		7 02		10 58		
Londonville "		7 16		11 11		39
Perrysville "		7 25		11 18		AM
Lucas "		7 40		11 31		AM
Mansfield "	12 10	7 53	11 30	11 45	†6 35	
Crestline ar	12 40	8 25	11 59	12 20	6 55	
Bucyrus lv	1 05	PM	12 27	3 20	7 36	
Lima "	2 34		1 59	5 24	9 40	
Van Wert "	3 20		2 48	6 19	10 46	
Ft. Wayne ar	4 10		3 40	7 15	11 55	
Warsaw lv	5 25		4 52		1 25	
Plymouth "	6 12		5 34		2 10	
Valparaiso "	7 16		6 30		3 23	
Chicago ar.	8 45		7 45		5 05	
	PM		AM	PM	PM	

Eastward	20 AM	8 PM	6 PM		18 AM
Chicago lv.	†7 30	*3 00	*11 30		*2 55
Valparaiso "	9 15	4 32	1 20		4 12
Plymouth "	10 37	5 48	2 55		5 13
Warsaw "	11 23	6 28	3 45		5 51
Ft. Wayne ar	12 35	7 35	5 10		6 55
Van Wert lv.	1 55	8 39	6 20	32	
Lima "	2 54	9 30	7 15		8 29
Bucyrus "	5 05	11 19	9 29	AM	
Crestline "	5 45	11 55	10 05	5 20	10 20
Mansfield "	6 15	12 20	10 2	5 44	ART
Lucas "	6 30		10 36	5 58	AM
Perrysville "	6 44		10 48	6 12	
Londonville "	6 53		10 57	6 20	
Lakeville "	7 05		11 10	6 32	
Big Prairie "	7 10		11 12	6 36	
Shreve "	7 17		11 20	6 44	
Wooster "	7 36	1 30	12 00	7 05	
Smithville "	7 47		12 11	7 15	
Orrville "	8 00	1 51	12 25	7 30	
Burton City "	8 06			7 40	
Lawrence "	8 15		12 40	7 50	
Massillon "	8 30	2 18	1 00	8 05	
Canton "	8 45	2 34	1 16	8 24	
Louisville "	9 03		1 33	8 42	10
Maximo "	9 19		1 45	8 54	AM
Alliance ar	9 30	3 10	2 00	9 05	AM
" lv	9 30	3 10	2 00	9 40	*9 35
Salem "	10 01	3 34	2 30	10 12	9 53
Leetonia "	10 15		2 45	10 28	
Columbiana "	10 24		2 54	10 38	
Beaver Falls "	11 30	4 43	4 00	11 55	10 41
Pittsb'gh ar	11 05	5 50	5 30	1 25	11 30
	AM	AM	PM	P M	AM

	306 PM
Alliance ar	*3 45
lv	4 03
Salem "	R
Leetonia "	
Columbiana "	
Beaver Falls "	4 51
Pittsb'gh ar	5 40
	PM

Pullman Sleeping Cars on Nos. 8, 15, 306 and 307. Pullman Vestibule Parlor and Sleeping Cars on Nos. 9 to Chicago, Nos. 6 to Pittsburgh where Nos. 6, 9, 30 and 32 connect in Union Station for the East. Cafe Parlor Cars on Trains Nos. 10 and 11.

Dark Faced Type denotes time from 12 noon to 12 midnight. Light faced, from 12 midnight to 12 noon.

*Daily, †except Sunday. ‡Except Monday. a To let off Cleveland passengers. ‖Meals. ¶Flag Stop.

At Orrville connection is made with C., A. & C. Ry. train for Cleveland by **Nos. 6, 8, 32** and for Columbus by **Nos. 4, 6, 9, 15, 20, 31** and **32. Nos. 9** and **15** connect at Mansfield with trains over the Toledo Division for Tiffin and Toledo. **No. 8** connects at Alliance for Niles and Youngstown.

L. F. LOREE, General Manager. E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent.

11-19-99-C. PITTSBURGH, PENN'A

For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to any Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.

Canton-Massillon Electric Ry—Interurban

On and after Monday, Oct. 16, 1899, Interurban trains will leave the Public Square Canton, for Massillon, and the City Park, Massillon, for Canton, hourly on the half hour, as follows:

STANDARD TIME.

*6 30 a m	12 30 p m	6 30 p m
6 30 a m	1 30 p m	†7 30 p m
7 30 a m	2 30 p m	8 30 p m
8 30 a m	3 30 p m	9 30 p m
9 30 a m	4 30 p m	10 30 p m
10 30 a m	5 30 p m	
11 30 a m		

*Sundays excepted.
†7 10 p. m. at Massillon

For special service, rates and information apply to L. O'TOOL, Asst. Supt. Canton, O. or F. H. KILLINGER, Gen. Agt. Massillon, O.

Bear in mind that the want columns is a good investment.

THE INDEPENDENT Co. will print you anything you need in the line of job work.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry. Co.

Schedule in effect Nov. 19th, 1899.

North Bound. Main Line.	2	4	6	8
Standard Time	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Bellaire	.....	5 55		
Bridgeport	.....	6 10	1 00	4 10
Uhrichsville	5 30	8 10	3 00	6 16
N Philadelphia	5 48	8 27	3 18	6 34
Canal Dover	5 55	8 34	3 26	6 41
Justus	6 24	9 03	3 55	7 09
Massillon	6 40	9 18	4 11	7 23
Canal Fulton	6 58	9 35	4 28	.....
Warwick	7 06	9 42	4 35	.....
Sterling	7 27	10 04	4 59	.....
Seville	7 33	10 10	5 05	.....
Chippewa Lake	.....	7 55	10 30	5 26
Medina	.....	8 10	10 40	5 40
Lester	.....	8 54	11 24	6 26
Brooklyn	.....	9 10	11 40	6 40

Lorain Branch.	12	14	16	10
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lester	8 15	10 41	5 47	2 05
Grafton	8 35	10 59	6 05	2 23
Elyria	8 54	11 16	6 23	2 40
Lorain	9 10	11 30	6 37	2 55

South Bound. Main Line.	1	3	5	7
Standard Time	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Cleveland	7 10	1 00	4 40	.....
Brooklyn	7 24	1 16	4 54	.....
Lester	8 14	2 02	5 45	.....
Medina	8 28	2 11	5 56	.....
Chippewa Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seville	8 43	2 30	6 19	.....
Sterling	8 49	2 36	6 26	.....
Warwick	9 11	2 58	6 48	.....
Canal Fulton	9 18	3 05	6 56	.....
Massillon	9 39	3 23	7 16	6 30
Jutuss	9 58	3 40	7 31	6 46
Canal Dover	10 26	4 11	8 01	7 16
N Philadelphia	10 33	4 18	8 08	7 23
Uhrichsville	10 50	4 35	8 25	7 44
Bridgeport	1 16	6 50		9 50
Bellaire	.....	7 05		

Lorain Branch.	11	13	15	9
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Lorain	7 05	1 05	4 25	9 45
Elyria	7 20	1 20	4 40	10 00
Grafton	7 41	1 38	4 56	10 16
Lester	8 00	1 57	5 15	10 35

Sunday trains between Uhrichsville and Cleveland at Massillon, northbound, 6:40 a. m., southbound, 8:25 p. m. Electric cars. Bridgeport to Wheeling, Bellaire and Martins Ferry.

For through tickets or any information, consult any agent or address

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CA&C Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Ry

Trains Run by Central Standard Time.

Southbound.	2	38	28	4
	a m	p m	p m	a m
CLEVELAND lv	*8 35	†3 10	*7 35	.....
Hudson	9 30	4 15	8 40	*10 45
AKRON ..... ar	9 56	4 45	9 07	11 15
	9 58	4 45	9 07	11 15
Barberton	10 10	5 02	9 23	*11 30
ORRVILLE ..... ar	10 48	5 40	10 00	8
lv	10 50	5 45	10 10	a m
Millersburg	11 32	†6 30	10 47	*5 45
Mt. Vernon	12 53	.....	12 30	7 10
COLUMBUS ..... ar	*2 10	.....	*2 00	*8 40
	p m	p m	a m	a m

Northbound.	35	3	27	7
	a m	a m	a m	p m
COLUMBUS lv	.....	*11 45	*12 35	*4 35
Mt. Vernon	.....	11 15	2 25	6 10
Millersburg	†8 50	2 35	3 55	*7 35
ORRVILLE ..... ar	9 35	3 17	4 45	5
lv	9 40	3 22	4 55	p m
Barberton	10 17	3 59	5 37	*2 10
AKRON ..... ar	10 37	4 18	5 55	2 27
lv	10 37	4 18	6 05	2 27
Hudson	11 02	4 46	6 35	*2 53
CLEVELAND ..... ar	*12 10	*5 40	*7 30	.....
	p m	p m	a m	p m

Train for Warsaw, Trinway, Zanesville and intermediate stations on Dresden Branch leaves Millersburg, 6:11 a m week days.

*Every day †Week days only.

E. A. FORD, Gen. Pass. Agt., Pittsburg, Pa

The Cleveland Terminal & Valley R. R.

"B. & O. System."
Taking Effect Dec. 7, 1899.
NORTH BOUND.

	* No. 46	* No. 4.	† No. 6.	* No. 10	† No. 8.
Massillon	A. M.	A. M.	All 00	P 8 00	P. 6
Canton	5 45	8 35	P 12 01	4 19	7 40
Akron	6 45	9 05	1 00	4 55	
Cleveland	8 15	10 20	2 10	6 25	9 35

SOUTH BOUND.

	* No. 7.	† No. 3.	* No. 5.	* No. 9.	* No. 47
Cleveland	A. 7 25	All 00	P 10 00	P 3 25	P. 6 35
Akron	9 05	P 12 20	11 15	4 55	7 50
Canton	9 56	1 08	11 59	5 44	8 40
Massillon	10 30	2 10	.....	6 10	9 20

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

E. W. Busby, Ticket Agt, 40 E. Main St.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

ROBERT HARDY'S SEVEN DAYS

A DREAM AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

By Rev. CHARLES M. SHELDON.

Author of "In His Steps," "The Crucifixion of Philip Strong," "Malcom Kirk," Etc.

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[CONTINUED.]

Mr. Hardy hurried down toward the tenement where Ward Scoville lived, revolving in his mind as he went along plans for his future happiness and comfort.

"I'll deed him the place where he lives and arrange it in some way so that he won't have to go to the hospital or come on the county when his poor wife is gone. It will be the best I can do for him. Poor fellow! What a shame I did not come down last

He kissed his wife tenderly, and she clung to him, sobbing.

night! And his wife a hopeless invalid and the oldest child only 4 years old, Mary said!"

He was surprised as he drew near the house to see a group of men standing there outside and talking together earnestly. As Mr. Hardy came up they stood aside to let him pass, but were barely civil.

"Well, Stevens," Mr. Hardy inquired of one of the men, recognizing him as one of the employees in the casting room, "how is Scoville this morning?"

"Dead!"

Mr. Hardy reeled as if struck in the breast with a heavy blow.

"Dead, did you say?"

"He died about an hour ago," said one of the other men. "The surgeon was late in getting around, and after the amputation it was ascertained that Scoville had received severe internal injuries."

"Was he conscious?" Mr. Hardy asked the question mechanically, but all the while his mind was in a whirl of remorse.

"Yes; up to the last moment."

Mr. Hardy went up to the door and knocked. A woman, one of the neighbors, opened it and he went in. The sight stunned him. The dead man had been removed to a rear room, but his wife lay upon the very same ragged lounge Mr. Hardy had seen in his dream. The surgeon was bending over her. The room was full of neighbors.

The surgeon suddenly arose and, turning about, spoke in a quiet but decided tone:

"Now, then, good people, just go home, will you, for awhile! And suppose some of you take these children along with you. You can't do anything more now and your presence disturbs the woman! Ah, Mr. Hardy!" he exclaimed, seeing the manager. "You here? This is a sad business. Come, now, ladies, I must ask you to retire."

Everybody went out except the surgeon, the poor woman's sister and Mr. Hardy. He drew the surgeon over to the window and inquired concerning the particulars. Mr. Hardy had received a shock at the very first, and he trembled violently.

"Well, you see," explained the surgeon, "Scoville was a dead man from the minute of the accident. Nothing could have saved him. When the accident happened, I was down at Bayville attending the men who were injured in the wreck last Saturday. I telegraphed that I would come at once. But there was a delay on the road, and I did not get here until 3 o'clock in the morning. Meanwhile everything had been done that was possible. But nothing could save the poor fellow. This shock will kill his wife. I doubt if she lives through the day."

"What will be done with the children?" Mr. Hardy asked the question mechanically, again feeling the need of time to think out what was best to be done. The surgeon shrugged his shoulders. He was accustomed to scenes of suffering and distress continually.

"Orphans' home, I suppose," he replied laconically.

A movement and a moan from the woman called him to her side, and Mr. Hardy, left alone, he thought a moment, then stepped over to the surgeon and asked him if he could go into the other room and see the dead man. The surgeon nodded a surprised assent, and Mr. Hardy stepped into the rear room and closed the door. He drew back the sheet from the face of the man and looked down upon it. Nothing in all his experience had ever moved him so deeply. The features of the dead man were fixed, it seemed to him, in an expression of despair. Mr. Hardy gazed steadily upon it for half a minute; then, replacing the sheet, he kneeled down by the side of the rude bed and prayed God for mercy.

"O Lord," he groaned in his remorse, "lay not the death of this man to my charge!" Yet, even as he prayed, he could not drive back the thought which chased across the prayer: "I am this man's murderer. I issued the order compelling the Sunday work. I refused a week ago to inspect the reports which were declared unsafe, on the ground that it was not my business. I compelled this man to work under the fear of losing his place if he refused to work. I compelled him to work on the one day in which God has commanded all men to rest. I, a Christian by profession, a member of the church, a man of means—I put this man in deadly peril upon a Sunday in order that more money might be made and more human selfishness might be gratified. I did it. And this man once saved my life. I am his murderer, and no murderer shall inherit the kingdom of God."

So the wretched man prayed there by the side of that cold body. Yet the world today goes on with men in high places who have it in their power to change the conditions that exact Sunday labor from thousands of weary men and drive the commerce of the world across the continent at the cost of that priceless thing, the soul of man, in order that the owners of railroad stock and the men who get their salaried living from it may have more money. What! Is it not true that every Sunday in this land of Christian homes and hearts many and many a well fed, sleek, self satisfied, well dressed man, with a high salary and well established social position, with a luxurious home and money in the bank, goes to church and sits down in a softly cushioned pew to listen to the preaching of the gospel, while within hearing distance of the services an express train or a freight thunders by upon the road which declares the dividends that make that man's wealth possible?

On those trains are groups of coal begrimed human beings who never go inside a church, who never speak the name of God or Christ except in an oath, who lead lives that are as destitute of spiritual nourishment as a desert of sand and rocks and who are compelled to labor contrary to God's everlasting law of rest in order that man may have more to feed his body and indulge his passions! Do not tell us it is necessary labor. It is labor for the making of more money. It does not need to be done. The community could dispense with it, and in the sight of God it is a wicked use of human flesh and blood and souls, and the starved spiritual natures of these men will come up at the judgment day before the men who had it in their power to say, "Not a wheel shall turn on these tracks Sunday even if we don't make a little more money." Money or souls! Which is worth more in the thought of the railroad corporation? Let the facts make answer.

Mr. Hardy did not know just how long he kneeled there in that bare room. At last he arose wearily and came out, but his prayer had not refreshed him. The surgeon glanced at him inquisitively, but asked no questions. The sick woman was in a state of semiconsciousness. Mr. Hardy's cook, her sister, sat listlessly and worn out by the side of the lounge. The surgeon rapidly gave directions for the use of some medicine and prepared to go. Some of the neighbors called, and the surgeon let two of the women come in. Just as the two men were going out together, Mr. Hardy still absorbed in his great desire to do something of importance for the mother and her children, his minister, Mr. Jones, appeared.

He looked surprised at seeing Mr. Hardy, inquired the news of the doctor and at once asked if he could see the poor widow. The doctor thought it would do no harm. Mr. Jones whispered to Mr. Hardy:

"She was a faithful member of our church, you know."

Mr. Hardy did not know it, to his shame, he confessed. This sister of his in Christ had been a member of the same church, and he had not even known it. If she had happened to sit on the same side of the building where he sat, he would probably have wondered who that plain looking person was, dressed so poorly. But she had always sat back on the other side, being

The features of the dead man were fixed in an expression of despair.

one of a few poor women who had been attracted into the church and been comforted by Mr. Jones' simple piety and prayers.

The minister kneeled down and said a gentle word to the woman. Then, as if in reply to a low voiced request, he began a prayer of remarkable beauty and comfort. Mr. Hardy wondered as he listened that he could even have thought this man dull in the pulpit. He sat down and sobbed as the prayer went on and took to himself the consolation of that heavenly petition. When Mr. Jones rose, Mr. Hardy still sat with his hands over his face. The surgeon was called out by some one. Then the minister, after making arrangements with the women who had come in for the funeral of Scoville, started to go out, when Mr. Hardy rose, and they went away together.

"Mr. Jones," said Mr. Hardy as they walked along. "I have an explanation and a confession to make. I haven't time to make it now, but I want to say that I have met God face to face within the past 24 hours, and I am conscious for the first time in years of the intensely selfish life I have lived. I need your prayers and help. And I want to serve the church and do my duty there as I have never before done it. I have not supported your work as I should. I want you to think of me this week as ready to help in anything in my power. Will you accept my apology for my contempt of your request a week ago? I will come into the meeting Thursday night and help in any way possible."

Mr. Jones' eyes filled with tears. He grasped Mr. Hardy's hand and said simply: "Brother, God bless you! Let me be of service to you in any way I can."

Mr. Hardy felt a little better for the partial confession and parted with his minister at the next corner, going down to his office.

CHAPTER IV.

It was now 10 o'clock, and the day seemed to him cruelly brief for the work he had to do. He entered the office, and almost the first thing he saw on his desk was the following letter, addressed to him, but written in a disguised hand:

Mr. Hardy—Us in the casting room don't need no looking after, but maybe the next pot of hot iron that explodes will be next the offis if you thinks we have bodies but no sols some morning you will wake up beleving another thing. We ain't so easy led as sum supposes. Better look to house and employ speeul patrol; if you do we will blak his face for him.

There was no signature to this threatening scrawl, which was purposely misspelled and ungrammatically composed. Mr. Hardy had received threats before and paid little attention to them. He prided himself on his steady nerves and his contempt of all such methods used to scare him. Only a coward, he reasoned, would ever write an anonymous letter of such a character. Still this morning he felt disturbed. His peculiar circumstances made the whole situation take on a more vivid coloring. Besides all that, he could not escape the conviction that he was in a certain sense responsible for the accident in the casting room. It was not his particular business to inspect machinery. But his attention had been called to it, and he felt now as if he had been criminally careless in not making the inspection in the absence of the regular officer. An investigation of the accident would free Mr. Hardy from legal responsibility, but in the sight of God he felt that he was morally guilty. At this moment Mr. Burns came in. He looked sullen and spoke in a low tone:

"Only half the men are back this morning, sir. Scoville's death and the injuries of the others have had a bad effect on the men."

Mr. Hardy crumpled the letter nervously in his hand.

"Mr. Burns, I would like to apologize to you for my neglect of the injured men. Who are they and how badly are they hurt?"

Burns looked surprised, but made answer, describing briefly the accidents. Mr. Hardy listened intently with bowed head. At last he looked up and said abruptly:

"Come into the casting room."

They went out of the office, passed through the repairing shops and entered the foundry department. Even on that bright winter morning, with the air outside so clear and cool, the atmosphere in this place was murky and close. The forges in the blacksmith room at the farther end glowed through the smoke and dust like smoldering piles of rubbish dumped here and there by chance upon some desolate moor and stirred by ill omened demons of the nether world. Mr. Hardy shuddered as he thought of standing in such an atmosphere all day to work at severe muscular toil. He recalled with sharp vividness a request made only two months before for dust fans which had proved successful in other shops and which would remove a large part of the heavy, coal laden air, supplying fresh air in its place. The company had refused the request and had even said through one of its officers that when the men wore out the company could easily get more.

Mr. Hardy and the foreman paused at the entrance to the casting room where the men had been injured the day before. A few men were working sullenly. Mr. Hardy asked the foreman to call the men together near the other end of the room; he wanted to say something to them. He walked over there while the foreman spoke to the men. They dropped their tools and came over to where Mr. Hardy was standing. They were mostly Scandinavians and Germans, with a sprinkling of Irish and Americans. Mr. Hardy looked at them thoughtfully. They were a hard looking crowd. Then he said very slowly and distinctly:

"You may quit work until after Scoville's funeral. The machinery here needs overhauling."

The men stood impassive for a moment. Finally a big Dane stepped up and said:

"We be no minded to quit work these times. We no can afford it. Give us work in some other place."

Mr. Hardy looked at him and replied quietly:

"The wages will go on just the same while you are out."

There was a perceptible stir among the men. They looked confused and incredulous. Mr. Hardy still looked at them thoughtfully.

Finally the big Dane stepped forward again and said, speaking more respectfully than he did at first:

"Mr. Hardy, we be thinking maybe you would like to help towards him the family of the dead and others as be hurt. I been 'pointed to take up purse for poor fellows injured. We all take hand in't. My brother be one lose his two eyes."

A tear actually rolled down the grimy cheek of the big fellow and dropped into the coal dust at his feet. Mr. Hardy realized that he was look-

(Continued on Page 6.)

BLOOD POISON.

Mercury AND Potash Make Wrecks, Not Cures

In some cases the external signs of Contagious Blood Poison are so slight that the victim is firmly within the grasp of the monster before the true nature of the disease is known. In other cases the blood is quickly filled with this poisonous virus and the swollen glands, mucus patches in the mouth, sores on scalp, ulcers on tongue, sore throat, eruptions on skin, copper colored splotches, and falling hair and eyebrows leave no room for doubt, as these are all unmistakable signs of Contagious Blood Poison.

Doctors still prescribe mercury and potash as the only cure for Blood Poison. These poisonous minerals never yet made a complete and permanent cure of Contagious Blood Poison. They drive the disease back into the system, cover it up for a while, but it breaks out again in worse form. These powerful minerals produce mercurial rheumatism and the most offensive sores and ulcers, causing the joints to stiffen and finger nails to drop off. **Mercury and potash make wrecks, not cures,** and those who have been dosed with these drugs are never after free from aches and pain.

S. S. S. acts in an entirely different manner being a purely vegetable remedy; it forces the poison out of the system, and instead of tearing down, builds up and invigorates the general health. S. S. S. is the only antidote for this specific virus, and therefore the only cure for Contagious Blood Poison. No matter in what stage or how hopeless the case may appear, even though pronounced incurable by the doctors, S. S. S. can be relied upon to make a rapid, permanent cure. S. S. S. is not a new, untried remedy, an experience of nearly fifty years has proven it a sure and unfailing cure for this disease. It is the only purely vegetable blood medicine known.

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SSS

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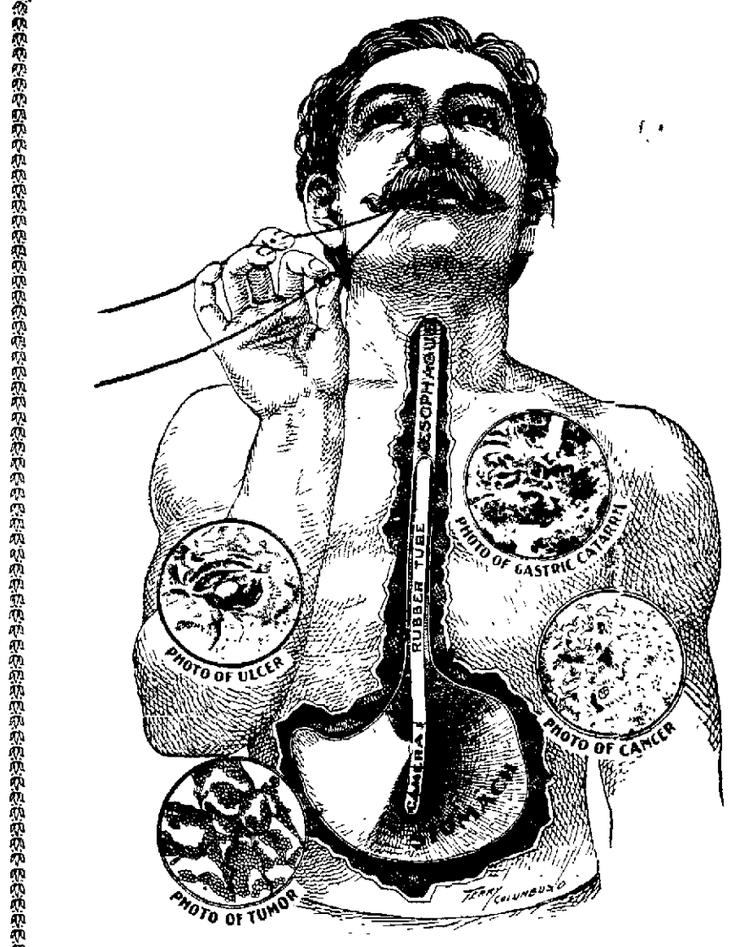

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FARM, ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

BY J. S. TRIGG.

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The dairy cow is not a scavenger or forager, like the hog and sheep, but rather a fastidious, high priced boarder. At least she should be so treated.

The Minnesota state prison will sell its make of twine in carload lots this year at 12½ cents a pound for manila and sisal mixed and pure sisal 10 cents.

Cotton baled in a round bale instead of a square one is an improvement in handling this crop which is making rapid headway in the cotton growing districts of the south.

Alfalfa fed with cornmeal makes almost a perfect dairy ration. Of the forage plants which may be grown where alfalfa cannot clover comes the nearest to filling the bill.

We notice that the anti horse thief associations are getting into working order again. The horse is worth good money once more, and such associations can do much to protect the owners of horses.

Canada imported 360,000 pounds of cheese in 1864 and in 1899 exported 17,000,000 pounds. This change was brought about by making a good and honest cheese, which it is a mighty hard thing to get an American cheesemaker to do.

Political questions have no place in farm institutes. The time will never come when men will be able to agree upon matters of public policy, and the agitation of any question which involves politics, even in a remote degree, is always damaging to the best interests of such institutes.

Farm tenants by the hundred are moving from the states in the central west, where land rents run from $5 to $6 per acre, and are either settling on the cheap lands of the Dakotas, northern Minnesota and Wisconsin or else are renting the good farms of Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska at from $2 to $3 per acre.

One of the most successful farmers whom we know has for years made it a practice to limit the day's work on his farm to ten hours, and this includes the milking and doing of all chores as well as the work in the field. He has fine crops, contented hired men and time to enjoy himself socially and improve himself intellectually.

A southern farmer gave us this reason why he did not adopt the riding cultivator for use in his cotton and corn fields: That if the average darky was put on such a machine to ride and work at the same time he would fall asleep before he got to the end of the row and would sleep there until his boss came along and woke him up.

Michigan has nine beet sugar factories, costing $3,714,796, and 13,119 farmers raising beets, producing 508,576 tons, and 77,000,000 pounds of sugar made. The crop will give farmers $2,362,557, or about $53 per acre, of which one-half is net profit. There is no trouble in placing contracts now with the Michigan farmers to grow sugar beets.

The up to date dairymen of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota are getting monthly returns from their winter cows of not less than $6 per head, and some are getting as much as $8. These men have carefully studied out what to feed the cow in order to make her give milk. They feed a balanced ration, and as a result the cow balances up their cash account in fine shape.

The Ben Davis apple is a good keeper and always a seller because of its pretty and showy red face. Thus more of this variety is raised in the Missouri and Arkansas apple region than of any other variety. It is a very poor apple in quality, but when the thrifty Italian has polished them up and piled them up on his fruit stand in the city there is a perennial crop of suckers to buy them.

There is one fact which is having a marked tendency toward reducing the size of American farms, and that is the growing scarcity of help with which to carry on the large farm. A farm has got to be well managed to make any profit on the labor of a hired man who is paid $20 to $22 per month and his board. The demands of the mines, lumber interests, factories and railways are placing the price of labor so high that the farmer cannot possibly compete at such figures. Thus less land will be carried on with hired help.

"Process" butter is another piebald fraud on the dairy interests of the country. It is made thus: All the badly made, rank and unsalable butter of those communities where the creamery has not yet educated the people up to better methods, which finds its way into the country store (and there is a lot of such truck), is sent to one of these "process" stories in the cities, is there melted up, deodorized, mixed with sweet milk and again churned and masks on the market as straight creamery goods. With oleomargarine and this "process" butter honest dairy products have a hard row to hoe.

The high bred trotting horses of this country embody the very best in the matter of endurance, action and speed. The only deficiency is in size. This is not any particular objection where they are worked on the turf, but when they fail to develop sufficient speed to use on the race course this lack of size prevents their use for other purposes. If about 200 pounds could be added to the weight of the American trotter, he would make one of the finest carriage horses in the world.

A real curiosity in fruit culture is to be seen at Forest City, Ia., being a very thrifty and productive Wealthy apple tree which is the product of a Wealthy scion grafted on a willow root. The graft was made in this way: The end of a root from a willow tree was exposed in plowing a garden, and on this root was placed the scion. It grew and did well. The question is, Does this apple tree derive its nutriment from the willow system of roots? If it does, there might be a point here worth considering.

THE BEST THING.

The best thing there is about the good farm is the well ordered and happy farm home. It matters not that there are well matched horses in the stables, fine blooded stock in the barns and pens, barns, bins and cribs full of the abundance of the year, if there be a sour, fault finding wife in the home or a rough, avaricious man to boss the ranch or a wayward son or daughter to make life a burden for father and mother. If the home is pleasant and a home in the true sense, the farm is well managed, even if things are not always done outside just as they should be. We sometimes think that there is more need to elevate and improve the American farm home than there is to better the conditions of the American farm.

WHAT FRUIT TO PLANT.

We have two inquiries as to what kind of fruit to plant in a family orchard and garden located in the latitude of northern Iowa and central Wisconsin. The list given will apply to southern Minnesota as well: Apples, 3 Duchess, 10 Wealthy, 2 Longfield, 4 Northwestern Greening; plums, 3 De Soto, 3 Hawkeye, 3 Wyant, 3 Stoddard; cherries, 3 Wragg, 3 Early Richmond; grapes, 6 Worden, 3 Moore's Early, 2 Niagara, 1 Brighton; currants, 10 Victoria Red, 10 White Grape; raspberries, 10 Columbian (purple), 20 Turner (red), 20 Older (black); strawberries, 100 Lovett, 100 Beder Wood, 100 Warfield, 100 Parker Earle. Let the European plums, pears, peaches and all of the semihardy fruits alone. They will only bring you disappointment. Plant a bed of asparagus and a few hills of pieplant.

SPARE THE BIRDS.

In every home and in every school in all this great country there should be well directed effort to educate the young to in every way spare the birds. The bird life of the country is threatened with extermination because of the senseless demands of fashion, the lawlessness of boys and the cruel warfare ever on between the growers of fruit and the birds. The native song birds are now beset on all sides and at all seasons by enemies. Their nesting period is harassed by the small boy, the crow and the sparrow. When they move to the south, the pot hunter and the wretch who shoots them for the milliner raid them all winter, and each recurring year makes the song of the blue bird and thrush and the June melody of the oriole and robin more and more a rarity. The penalty for this wanton and most inexcusable slaughter of the innocents is coming in the shape of such a multiplication of insect life that the raising of fruits, cereals and vegetables becomes each year more and more an uncertain thing. The good American citizen will spare and protect the birds and plant trees.

UNCERTAIN FACTORS IN FARMING.

While in a way it is conceded that agriculture is a safe business, it still has two most variable and uncertain problems affecting profits year by year. These are the weather and the markets. Late and early unseasonable frosts, droughts, floods and hail are conditions which the farmer cannot control. Still, the man who studies climatic and weather conditions thoroughly can do much to mitigate and modify the losses incident to such climatic extremes. Every farmer should be an observing student on this line. Most men raise crops entirely regardless of the fact whether the world is likely to want them after they are raised and suit their own notions rather than the caprices of their customers. The wise man will post himself on the market conditions and, so far as he may be able to interpret them, will grow such crops as the world most wants and will pay the best price for. When anything is done in this line, it is almost invariably done one year too late. While the crop situation cannot be accurately forecasted, still by careful study of this market problem many a man would be able to avoid raising the particular crops which the markets of the world are likely to be surfeited with.

EVIDENCE IS ALL IN.

The Defense Rests Its Case This Morning.

ARGUMENTS COMMENCED.

Attorneys are Not Limited as to Time —Isaac Stripe Wants to "Open the Bag and Let the Robins Out"—Convict's Testimony.

CANTON, March 28.—Robert H. Schafer was called to the stand by the defense at 2:15, Tuesday afternoon, to assist in the establishing of an alibi for the prisoner. He repeated the story told by preceding witnesses, that Henderson was scrubbing Piero's saloon, at the time the assault is said to have been committed. On cross examination by Mr. Day it developed that the witness had been at one time employed in Russell & Company's shop, at Massillon, leaving the employ of that company after the fire that destroyed one of the large buildings. He denied that he had been discharged. He was also at one time, employed in C. S. Manly's greenhouse in West Massillon.

ANOTHER PIERO TESTIFIES.

Henry Piero, a member of the Canton police force, and a brother of Anthony Piero, a saloonkeeper, was examined by Judge Baldwin. He remembered of a certain night in December, 1897, when he passed his brother's saloon, and water was being swept out on the sidewalk. He went to the door to ask the scrubbers to use more care, and avoid splashing the passersby. Inside he had seen Henderson, and his own son Oliver near the door, and Frank and Anthony Piero, and a strange young man in the rear of the room.

Mr. Pomerene cross examined the witness. The latter could not place the date of the occurrence, concerning which he testified, beyond that it was in the fall or winter of 1897.

WINNETT'S TESTIMONY IMPEACHED.

John Wolf, of Lake township, was examined by Mr. Grant. He was acquainted with A. B. Winnett, who gave some damaging testimony against Henderson.

"Have you the means of knowing what is the general reputation of Mr. Winnett in your community as to truthfulness or veracity?"

"I have."

"What is that reputation?"

"It is bad."

Mr. Day undertook the cross examination.

"Would you believe him Mr. Wolfe if what he testified to was corroborated by the statements of several others?" The question was held incompetent by the court.

Ten witnesses, all old neighbors of Winnett, when the latter resided in Lake township, took the stand in rapid succession, all testifying that Winnett's reputation for veracity was very poor in their community. They were: Andrew Carper, Lundy Miller, Samuel Markley, Jacob Huff, John H. Gans, George Werner, Samuel Suffocool, Louis Snyder, Henry A. Brumbaugh, Henry Firestrong.

A FORMER MASSILLONIAN.

Peter Clemens, of Canton, who was next called, formerly resided in Massillon. To Mr. Grant he stated that he was acquainted with William Henderson. He had first heard of the Hartong affair while at Cicero, Ind., having read of it in a paper sent to him by a brother who resides in Massillon. While reading this account he had noted in his memory that the crime was committed on the night that he had left Canton. He had to take the Pennsylvania train leaving at 9:27 in the evening, and had seen Henderson in Charles Simmons's saloon at about 9:30 or 9 o'clock that evening. Mr. Day cross examined the witness. He had tended bar at G. W. Hahn's saloon, a questionable Saxton street resort, in the summer of 1897. He admitted that he had driven "Yorkey" Dick, a crook, from Canton to Massillon, one evening, about the time of the Orrville postoffice robbery. The judge ordered the latter testimony to be stricken out.

GEORGE SHOWRECKER,

of Allegheny, was questioned by Mr. Grant. During the latter part of 1897, he was bartender at the Comique, in East Tuscarawas street, Canton. He saw Henderson about the latter place at 6 o'clock on the evening that the Hartong assault took place.

In the cross examination, conducted by Mr. Pomerene, the witness admitted that Henderson might have departed soon after he had noticed him. He remembered the occasion of his presence from the fact that, while talking about the crime next day, some one inquired if Henderson had been in town that night.

CONVICT TESTIMONY.

Beatty Scott, at present serving a five year sentence in the Ohio penitentiary, on the charge of burglarizing the house of a relative at New Cumberland, was brought into the court room in charge of Deputy Sheriff McKinney. He was examined by Mr. Grant. He knew A. B. Winnett, having formed his acquaintance in the penitentiary. The latter had asked him one day if Henderson had made any confessions to him in regard to the Hartong murder. He replied that he had not. The witness then asked Winnett if Henderson had made any to him. Winnett replied that he had not. He also told the witness that there was a reward offered for the conviction of the perpetrators, and that there was "$200 apiece in it" if they could give some strong testimony.

The cross-examination was conducted by Mr. Day. The witness was serving his second term in the penitentiary, being sentenced, the first term, on a charge of grand larceny. He was once confined in the Stark county workhouse, and effected an escape from that institution.

"Did you not say to Winnett that Henderson had told you something about the Greentown affair, but not much?"

"I did not."

Other inquiries in cross-examination, in which it developed that the witness had been well acquainted with Henderson for seven years, was followed by a short redirect by Mr. Grant.

ISAAC STRIPE RECALLED.

The defense then recalled Isaac Stripe for further cross-examination. Detective Morrison had shown him a picture of Henderson for identification. It was one of a package of photographs submitted to him.

"Did you not say to Mr. Grant and myself that you thought Winnett was one of the four men?"

"I did, but I've seen Winnett himself since then, and he's not one of them. I didn't know the man, and had never seen him in my life when I said that."

"Didn't you tell Detective Morrison when you saw those pictures, and when you came to Winnett's that he was one of them?"

"I told him that I thought that he looked like one of them. The man had moustache, you know."

"Now what was the color of the horse that those four men were driving?"

"I couldn't tell exactly. It was either a sorrel, bay or gray."

The state insisted on a short re-direct, in which the witness said that the pictures in question were submitted to him after he had identified Henderson in the jail.

WANTED TO OPEN THE BAG.

Isaac Stripe is possessed of a well developed taste for things dramatic. Nearly everyone in the court room on Tuesday afternoon was aware of this, but the announcement made by him to Judge McCarty came as a thunderbolt from the sky. "I'm tired," said he, "of fooling around this way. I wish the court would let me open the bag and let the robins fly." Judge McCarty, in a surprised tone, told the witness if he had anything additional to reveal he should do so. "It's just this," said he. "Byron Walters, one of Hartong's neighbors, the same as testified here, offered me $100, and raised it to $200, if I would swear that Winnett was one of them men." The announcement created a hubbub of excitement, and when it had subsided, with a childish smile on his face, the witness inquired if he should tell some more. Judge McCarty, on the objection of the state, ordered the witness to desist.

KNOWS ALL ABOUT THE GANG.

In conversation with an INDEPENDENT representative, Tuesday afternoon, Isaac hinted broadly about the possibilities of the future. "I've known all about this gang for five years, and they've asked me to put them on to jobs during that time. I'm going to testify before the grand jury and then there'll be some wholesale indictments. It was on my testimony that the state was able to work up this case. I come near getting into trouble with Byron Walters. I told him that he was one of the murderers. He got mad and was going to prosecute me. I got a lawyer, though, and nothing came of it. Yes, I think that I might stand a fair show of getting some of that reward, but I don't want a cent of it. My church? Oh that's torn down. I've done a lot of good in that little church. My identifying Henderson, when he came there that night, was one of the best. You ought to hear that Mrs. Gates preach, though. Why she's built three churches already. She's a Friend, and she had an awful time with her relatives about her coming down here and testifying in court."

WEDNESDAY MORNING'S SESSION.

The journal of Tuesday's proceedings was approved and signed by Judge McCarty.

WITNESSES ABSENT.

Judge Baldwin announced that two of the defense's important witnesses were absent. One resided in Cleveland and the other in Pittsburg. They had promised to be present at the opening of court this morning, but had not yet arrived. Judge Baldwin desired to offer testimony showing that a reward of $600 was offered by the county commissioners for the conviction of Hartong's murderers. The state offered no objections to the presentation of the commissioners' journal for 1897 in evidence.

SIMON RECKER

was called by Mr. Day for further cross examination. He said that on the night in which he saw Henderson in Piero's saloon he saw no evidences of any scrubbing going on there. He furthermore said that Frank Piero, Robert Schafer and Oliver Piero were not there.

BOTH SIDES REST.

Judge McCarty adjourned until 10:30, the defense stating if the witnesses did not appear by that time, they could request no longer delay.

At 10:30, Judge Baldwin abruptly announced that the witnesses had not appeared, and that the defense rested. The state had no testimony to offer in rebuttal.

ORDER OF ARGUMENT.

Judge McCarty established the rules of argument. Mr. Day, who opens for the state, will be followed by Messrs. Grant and Baldwin for the defense. Mr. Pomerene will close for the state. Counsel are not limited in time.

MR. DAY'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. Day began his argument at 10:45. He referred the court to passages in authorities, showing that although a murder may not have been premeditated, it becomes murder in the first degree from circumstances and statements made while the assault was being committed. Premeditation, the supreme court has held, was not essential in such a case. Several instances, among them the Cotell case, of circuit court, were cited.

The prosecutor then called the court's attention to the question of admission, which he said, although not generally admissible in courts of justice, became so when substantiated by other testimony, citing authorities upon whom he made his assertions. The subject of dying declarations next received attention in the prosecutor's argument. The sense of impending death, while a declaration was being made, should be an equal, if not greater, incentive to telling the truth than an administered oath. With the United States supreme court as an authority, he argued that if several persons band together for the committing of a robbery, and the owner of the property involved is killed in any altercation that may follow, all members of the band, notwithstanding that one or more of the men may have had no hand in the infliction of the blow, are equally guilty of murder in the first degree.

"A Penny Saved is a Penny Earned."

Economy is the lesson taught by this saying. It is true economy to take Hood's Sarsaparilla at this season because it purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood and thus prevents sickness and puts the whole system in a state of health for the coming season. Every bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla contains 100 doses—positive proof that it is economy to take only Hood's.

Constipation is cured by Hood's Pills. 25c.

TODAY'S MARKETS

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

The following tables show the fluctuations of stock, as reported by T. E. Drake's exchange:

NEW YORK.

	Opening	High.	Low.	Close
American Sugar	108	110¼	105	105¼
American Tobacco	107⅛	108¼	107⅛	107¼
Atchison (Pfd.)	71	72¾	70⅝	72
C. B. & Q.	129⅜	131½	129¾	131¼
Federal Steel	54¼	54⅛	54	54¼
U. S. Leather (pfd)	73½	73½	73¼	73⅜
Manhattan	96¾	97½	96	97¼
Missouri Pacific	49	50¾	48¾	50¾
Louisville & Nashville	85¼	86⅛	85¼	86⅛
Northern Pacific (pfd)	77	78¼	77	77⅝

CHICAGO.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest	Close
Wheat:				
May	65¾	67	65¾	66⅞
July	67	68	66⅞	67⅞
Corn.				
May	38	38¾	38	38⅜
July	38⅜	38⅞	38⅛	38¾
Oats.				
May	24¼	24⅝	24¼	24⅜
July	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
Pork.				
May	12 15	12 50	12 15	12 47
July	11 92	12 32	11 92	12 27
Lard				
May	6 35	6 52	6 35	6 52
July	6 45	6 62	6 45	6 62

CHICAGO, March 28.—[By Associated Press]—Cattle steady, good to prime; steers $5 00@$5 85; hogs active lighter $5 05@$5.40.

TOLEDO, March 28.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat 72¼

The Massillon Market.

The following prices are paid by Massillon merchants today:

GRAIN, HAY, STRAW AND WOOL.	
Wheat (old)	70
Hay, per ton	10 00 to 12 00
Straw, per ton	5 00
Corn	38-40
Oats	24-25
Clover Seed	4 00-4 25
Timothy Seed	1 25 to 1 30
Rye, per bu	40
Barley	40
Flax seed	1 25
Wool	15 to 18
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes, (new) per bushel	40
Beets, per busbel	50
Apples	1 00
Cabbage, per pound	02
Evaporated apples	08 to 10
White beans	1 50
Onions	65
BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY	
Butter	18-20
Eggs	12
Chickens, live, per pound	06
Chickens, dressed	10
Turkeys, live	09
Turkeys, dressed	12
MEATS AND CHEESE.	
Ham	09
Shoulder	05
Lard	06
Sides	06 to 07
Cheese	11
The following are retail prices:	
Bran, per 100 lbs	85
Middlings per 100 lbs	90

Try our XX flour at.....95c per sack
Fresh Butter.....19c per lb
Fresh Eggs.....15c per doz
At Rhine's grocery, Richville Ave.

Get your shoes repaired at H. R. Hintz's. Tan shoes colored black. Open evenings till 8 o'clock.

TONSILINE

Is a perfect family remedy for throat diseases—Sore Throat, Sore Mouth and Quinsy quickly yield to its virtues. It is not slow and tedious in its

CURES

but gives almost instant relief. Tonsiline is entirely harmless. It stands alone as a remarkable and modern cure for

SORE THROAT

and all similar troubles.

25 and 50c at all druggists.

THE TONSILINE CO. CANTON, O.

INTERIOR VIEW OF C. M. WHITMAN'S STORE.

WHITMAN'S SPECIALS

For Saturday, March 31 and Monday, April 2.

Men's Black All Wool Clay Worsted Suits **$6.50**

Men's All Wool Cassimere and Cheviot Suits, 20 patterns to select from **$5.00**

Men's and Boys' Black, Blue and Grey Mix Cheviot Suits, only **$3.00**

Three lots of Men's and Young Men's Suits, 7 patterns of cloth to select from; some of them are all wool, only ..... **$1 50** per suit

For Saturday and Monday.

Men's and Young Men's Spring Overcoats, All Wool, only **$3.00**

500 pairs Men's Dress Trowsers at ..... **$1.50 to $3.00**

Men's Heavy Jean Pants, lined through, well made, 5 pockets, French waistband, only **50c**

Men's and Boys' Overalls, all sizes, per pair **19c**

Miners' Bank Pants, Heavy White Duck, per pair **40c**

Men's and Boys' White and Colored Dress Shirts **25c**

Men's and Boys' Black and Brown Stiff Hats, good quality **25c**

Men's and Boys' Cotton Sweaters, all sizes, only **10c**

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